

REMARKS
ON THE
Examination and Examiner
OF THE
CRITICAL REVIEW
OF THE
LIBERTIES
OF
British SUBJECTS, &c.

WITH

A further ACCOUNT of the p—rl—m—ry
and m—t—ry Persecution of the Subjects of
I—d in general, of the free and loyal
Citizens of *D—n* in particular, which
attended the late Proscription of

CHARLES LUCAS,

Now an *Exile* for the Cause of TRUTH and the
CONSTITUTION of his COUNTRY.

By the AUTHOR of the CRITICAL REVIEW, &c.

The SECOND EDITION, corrected and enlarged.

*The PEOPLE can no more part with their LIBERTIES, than
KINGS can alienate their Crowns. L. MOLESWORTH.
My Heart and Hand are, and ever shall be, at Enmity with
Slaves, as well as Tyrants of all Denominations, in all
Stations.*

COMPLAINTS of Dublin.

L O N D O N:

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[Price One Shilling.]



THE AUTHOR OF THE CRISIS IN THE SOUTH, &c.



REMARKS, &c.

IF it be not justifiable to answer a *Fool* according to his *Folly*, how much more culpable must it be, in the Eyes of the judicious and generous, to answer a *Knave* according to his *Knavery*, or a *Railler* according to his *Raillery*?—From this Consideration, I hope, steering in these Remarks, a different Course from the *Author* of the *Examination* of the *Critical Review*, will be not only excusable, but laudable.

I MIGHT with equal Truth and Justice with the *Author*, use the two first Paragraphs of his Pamphlet in a Parody: All that happens to be consistent with Sense, or Decency in them, holds equally just for my Purpose: It is not the *Author's* obeying his *Master's* Commands in attempting to make an *Examination* of the *Critical Review*, and publishing it in *Dublin*, where each has lost all Appearance of Credit and Reputation, as well as of just Authority, that can call upon me to take any Notice of either; No; it is the publishing his *Misrepresentations*, (I will not say *Lies*) of Men and Matters in general, in *London*, where the Maladministration and Misconduct of *Master* and *Man*, in *Ireland*, are not yet fully known, and where consequently, they may make some bad Impressions on the unwary, that prompts me to expose the *learned Author* and his *Works* in a true Light.

HOWEVER, *high and illustrious* as this *great Man* by his *Title*, *Station*, *promised Place* and *celebrated Writings* may appear, there are but few Instances, in which I can allow myself to follow his *noble Example*. In this one, I hope it is allowable: The *Gentleman* is pleased, from the Abundance of his *Penetration* and *Sagacity*, to make out, as he does most of his other Assertions, that *Charles Lucas* is the *Author* of the *Critical Review*: Therefore, on this same *Charles Lucas*, he lets loose his whole Magazine of

A

Malice,

*Malice, Hatred and Envy, gross Scurrility, Abuse and Slander, which are to serve instead of Arguments and Convictions.——He that soweth in Iniquity, shall reap in Vanity.——*Had he such as himself to deal with, his *foul Language* might be retorted with double Force upon his *Worship's Head*; but, We chuse a more just and rational Course, and shall only shew, before We proceed any further, that this *ingenious Tract* was wrote by Sir *R. d. C. 2*, *Bart.* Author of *some Observations on the present State of Ireland, particularly with Relation to the Woollen Manufacture; in a Letter to his Excellency the Duke of DORSET, in the Year 1731, with this remarkable Motto, Timeo Danaos, & Dona ferentes. In English, I dread an Englishman, even when he does me a Kindness; and of the Cork Surgeon's LETTER, and ANTIDOTE, against the Dublin Apothecary's Poyson, of a LETTER from a Member of the House of Commons, to a chief Magistrate of a Borough: Relative to the Votes of the House of Commons, of the 16th of October, 1749, &c. &c.*

IT may seem hard to father these Productions upon the *Baronet*, as he has not put his Name to any of them, and when he has often absolutely and peremptorily denied being the Author of them, as in the *Examination*, p. 16, he declares, by the like Authority, that *He was not the Author of the first.*——But, there is nothing better known in *Ireland*, than that this *mighty Baronet* has often owned or fathered the first, nay, boasted of the bold, patriot Performance; except, that he wrote the other Papers under the Mask of the *Cork Surgeon*, or the *Member of the House of Commons*, &c. which he has occasionally disavowed to some, while he applied for, and obtained a Place, or a Promise for a Place, or a Pension, from another, as a Gratuity for his *hard Labours*——in the Cause of *Corruption*; of which his *Worship* is so conscious, that tho' it be expressly charged upon him in the *Critical Review*, p. 49, 50, he dare not in his *Examination* deny, or so much as glance at it.——*O! wise and upright Statesman! Skilful Surgeon! Firm Patriot!* had'st thou been a better Politician, thou would'st have observed this Maxim,

*Leave Room for Change, turn with a Grace about,
And swear you left them when you found them out.*

ART OF POLITICS.

To

To form a just Idea of this *matchless* Man, and to shew how consistently with himself he always speaks, writes and acts, it is necessary to give the Reader some few *Abstracts* of his Works.

I SHALL begin with *his Observations*, many of which are so just, that no honest Man, no *firm Patriot* would be ashamed to acknowledge them; tho' some of his *Threats* are so violent, so audacious and so seditious, that no true Loyalist could utter them, and it is astonishing he has so long escaped with Impunity.

A NEW Edition of these *Observations* was published in Dublin last Year, and dedicated to the *Cork Surgeon*. In the first Paragraph, p. 11, the *Author* complains of the *extreme Distress, and miserable Uneasiness, under which the People of Ireland at present labour*; and urges, as Motives for Redress, *his Grace's Reputation, the Honour of his Majesty, and the Interest of England*.

IN the next, he sets forth *the lamentable Decay of Trade and Want of Money*. And, in p. 12, has this most remarkable Paragraph.

'It is impossible for you to comprehend, at the Distance you are at, the Miseries of this People. It would be difficult for you to come at a *true Sense* of them, though you were here. You would see no other Part of the Kingdom, but that which, by its being the Capital, and the Place of your Residence, engrosses the *whole Wealth* of the Country: And you would be surrounded by a Crowd of *hungry Courtiers*, whose Interest it is to represent their People as flourishing as they can, that the more Taxes may be *raised* upon them, because they imagine the more will fall to their Share. You would likewise meet with Men of Quality and Fortune, whose Vanity would make them endeavour to deceive you, and who are ashamed to confess their *Country's Poverty*, lest it should be a Reproach to them for their own *Extravagance*.'

AFTER this, he very justly shews the exuberant Evil of raising the *Rents* of Land all over the Kingdom; the *draining away* all the little *current Cash* by *numberless incorrigible Absentees*, p. 13; the *inevitable bad Consequences* to England and Ireland, p. 14; demands a *free Trade* to the *British Plantations*, and some *considerable Encouragement* to the *Woollen Manufacture*; sets forth the *Jealousy* of England, and hopes it will not be carried as far as it formerly was, *to lead them to study more how to do Mischief to their*

Neighbours, (of Ireland) *than to do Good to themselves*, p. 15. — He shews how the Declension of the *Woollen Trade* in Ireland is owing to this *Jealousy*, and the Unreasonableness and Impolicy of excluding the *Irish* the joint Benefit of that Trade, by *precipitately passing the Act of Prohibition*, from the Fable of the *Hen* and the *Golden Egg*. The evil Consequence of which *Prohibition*, to both Kingdoms, he fairly demonstrates. Then sets forth the Effects of this *Injustice*, p. 16. He says, *it is impossible to prevent the running of Wool; that it was in vain to punish the clandestine Exportation with Death, since it is as well to be hanged as starved.* — Then after some further *Expostulations* and *Animadversions* upon the Restriction of this Trade; *he hopes the English will make a better Use of the Reformation, and of the Liberty of reading the Scriptures, than to copy after Pharaoh, and expect us to make Brick without Straw*, p. 17.

THEN, he treats the Scheme for a *Registry* of the Wool of *England* and *Ireland*, with great Freedom, and seems to glance, that it can only be done by an Act of the *Irish* Parliament, *as the People of Ireland do not think an English Act of equal Force*. But, afterwards, he shews the Scheme *inconsistent* with the *Interest* and *Liberties* of *England*, p. 18, and absolutely *impracticable* in *Ireland*, p. 19, 20. He demonstrates it to be the *Interest* of *England* to encourage the *Irish* to manufacture their *Wool*. And adds, *As for England, 'tis so loaded with Debt and oppressed with Taxes, that no Manufacture can hereafter flourish there*. Upon this, he demands a *Liberty* to *Ireland* to manufacture some few Articles in *Wool* to be exported only to *England*, p. 21. If this be not done, he says, *Ireland* must call home her *stupid, profligate, and abandoned Sons, the Absentees, who, as he expresses it, can live in a foreign Country, distressed, abhorred, and despised, &c.* p. 22.

THE Remainder is so remarkable, that it would suffer in the Abstract; therefore, We transcribe it fairly.

‘ BUT my Resentments have carried me too far, and
 ‘ made me speak with a Warmth, which nothing but my
 ‘ Country’s Distress could justify; however, I shall make
 ‘ this Use of it, to let you know, that a much greater Spirit
 ‘ boils in the Heart of every *Irishman* at this Juncture: A
 ‘ Spirit which has united all Parties, *Whig* and *Tory*, *Pro-*
 ‘ *testant* and *Papist*, and which may be very troublesome
 ‘ to your Grace the next Session of Parliament, if something
 ‘ effectual

' effectual is not done to relieve us. I speak it not by way
 ' of *Threat*, for it would be as much *below you* to regard
 ' such a Behaviour, as it would be *above us*, to be guilty of
 ' it. I speak it not with Haughtiness or Pride, but with the
 ' *greatest Dread and Horror*, that I am convinced if we
 ' continue long in so wretched a Condition, we shall be
 ' plunged into a Scene of the utmost Confusion. *Poverty*
 ' and *Despair*, the Consequences of it, may drive us terri-
 ' ble Lengths: They will take away our Reason, and we
 ' shall then have *very little Regard* for our own Preservati-
 ' on. As it is at present, we very little care what becomes
 ' of us, and wish ourselves as heartily at the Bottom of the
 ' Sea, as *England* ever did. All that may follow from
 ' hence I dare not suggest. One Consequence, which is
 ' the *least terrible* that can happen, will be, that all the
 ' *Protestants* in the Kingdom, in a few Years more, will
 ' leave it for *New-England*, a Country much more likely
 ' at present to shake off its Dependance on the Crown of
 ' *England* than ever we were. The *Papists* will then be
 ' left Masters of *Ireland*, and, if *unassisted*, may perhaps
 ' employ the *English* another 400 Years before they are
 ' subdued; if *supported* by a foreign Power, as it is proba-
 ' ble they will be, it will be improbable they would be *re-*
 ' *subdued at all*.

' THESE Considerations should induce the *English* to use
 ' us with all *Indulgence* instead of *Restraint*. The very
 ' Argument they use against it, is a strong one on that Side
 ' the Question. If they are afraid we should *rebel*, which
 ' I am sure is a *barbarous* and an *unjust* Suspicion, they
 ' should use us so as to make us run some Risque in doing
 ' it, they should allow us something that we might *fear* to
 ' lose; instead of that they leave us in a State, which we
 ' run no Risque in *changing*, because there cannot be a
 ' *worse*. We are destitute of the *Necessaries of Life*, and
 ' we have lost those Liberties which are dearest to Mankind.
 ' There remains *nothing* but Life, which in so calamitous a
 ' Condition is worse than Death. Examine ancient Histo-
 ' ry; observe whether the most *frequent* Causes of Revolu-
 ' tions have been *Opulence and Plenty*, or *Poverty and Op-*
 ' *pression*. Reflect on the *last* Revolution of these latter
 ' Ages, and see whether it was Power and Riches that en-
 ' abled the *Low-Countries* to shake off the *Spanish* Yoke.
 ' If this should appear, then I shall never trouble your
 ' Grace more, nor desire your Assistance.

' BUT

‘ BUT as I am convinced the Case is otherwise, and
 ‘ *England* acts a very *imprudent* Part in oppressing this
 ‘ Country, I boldly venture to give my Thoughts upon
 ‘ their *present* Condition; and I do it with greater Confi-
 ‘ dence, because my Stake is not only very small here, but
 ‘ likewise of such a Nature, that it would not be prejudiced
 ‘ by any Misfortune that can probably happen to us: What
 ‘ principally engaged me in this Affair, was that which has
 ‘ as *great an Influence* upon your Grace as upon any Man
 ‘ living, a tender Compassion for the *Miseries* of our Fel-
 ‘ low-Creatures.’

THUS this zealous Patriot, in the Year 1731, laid the
 very *Poison* for the People of *Ireland*, which being taken in
 larger Quantities by the *Dublin Apothecary*, than by most
 others, gave Occasion to the *political Surgeon* of *Cork* to
 administer his *Antidotes* in the Year 1749. And by prov-
 ing (like *common Quacks*,) his Skill in curing the *Distemper*,
 he hims^t had introduced, or propagated, got into Favour
 with the *Power* he once opposed, and was made *presump-*
tive Collector, first of *Dublin*, then of *Cork*.—— Thus,
 thrive the *firm Patriots* of this *virtuous Age*!—— Poor
 Sir Knight! what would have become of thee, were there
 not such a Being as this *crazy Apothecary*?—— O *Seven-*
ty-five, for whom you so often *sleep and watch*, and make
 Room in the most *sacred Part* of your—— House, could
 no longer support you: His Appetite sated, you could hope
 for no more *unpayable Loans*! Whither then must you
 have flown?—— There remained but one Resource: Be-
 ing a *valourous Knight*, it was but going upon the *Pad*,
 and becoming a *Collector* instantly; and so, you might
 have done as much Honour to *Chivalry*, as your worthy
 Predecessor *Falstaff*.—— Perhaps, having ever had a *deli-*
cate Sense of *Danger*, you thought you might run the
 Risque of being exalted to an higher, and *long* deserved
 Honour by this Means. That surely was easily avoided:
 For, why should not the *Privilege* of *P*——t be made
 to extend to the *protecting* one Kind of *Robbery* as another;
 since there can be no essential Difference to the Public, be-
 tween *robbing* on the *Highway* with Impunity, and *keeping*
 Men out of *just Debts*, without a Remedy?

HERE, let us leave Sir R——d’s *Observations*, to take
 a cursory View of the political Principles of some of his
 other *inimitable* Writings; only desiring those, who have
 ventured to read the censured *Charles Lucas’s Papers*, to
 see

see which is most loyal, most respectful to the supreme and subordinate Magistrates of *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*, most happy in the Enjoyment of a self-acquitting and self-approving Conscience, this boasted *firm Patriot*, this *great chirurgical Collector* of *Cork*, or his Master, or the poor, crazy, exiled Apothecary of *Dublin*? The one abuses, misrepresents and vilifies the Governments and political Principles of both Kingdoms, as *corrupt*, *tyrannical* and *iniquitous*; the other sets forth their Beauty, Strength and Excellency, and only blames some particular *evil Administrations* for the Distresses of either Nation. The former is a Man of *Fortune*, *Dignity* and *Station*, yet has

Beauty that shocks and Pride that licks the Dust.

POPE.

——The latter a *poor, low, mean Tradesman*——*Tituli's*
& Invidia major——

Who bravely strives with Fortune to be just.

PLEA IMAG.

——And of whom it may be said,

For more true Joy, Marcellus exil'd feels,
Than Cæsar with a Senate at his Heels.

POPE.

I AM very well informed, that as far as Truth might be collected from the Countenance, or Words of our *chirurgical Chevalier*, few Men stood better in his Estimation than *Charles Lucas*, from the Time he first gave Opposition to the confessed *Usurpation* and *Tyranny* of the *Aldermen* of the poor, undone City of *Dublin*. But it was not possible this should hold long, with a more *firm Patriot*, than good *Sir R——d*: For, Mr. *Lucas* having laid himself out to expose the Maladministration of Government, which had long proved the sole Obstacle to the reclaiming and improving the whole Country, must of Necessity glance Reflections on——some Friends of the *noble Baronet*.

THE Spirit of Reformation became more universal in *Ireland*, in Summer 1749, than it had been ever known before in that unhappy Kingdom. In the Month of *June*, a weekly Paper was published by different anonymous Hands, called, *The CENSOR*. In this Paper, the old crying Evil

of the Judges, *selling, delaying, denying* Law and Justice to the Subjects, (the Source of Mr. Lucas's Distresses) was loudly complained of, and some recent Instances of these Crimes revived some of the past, which were enumerated in a spirited Paper of *June 24.* Among other Abuses of the Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, there recited, one of the late Sir *Richard C—x*'s committing is specified, which galled our *tender Patriot* a little; so that he, in his usual Manner, took up a *dark Lantern*, put on a Mask, and *threw Stones* at his Neighbour, upon bare and groundless Suspicion of his being the Author. He wrote a Letter, under the assumed Name of *Anthony Litten*, Surgeon of *Cork*, in which, by positive, but unproved and improbable Assertions, like those in his *modest Examination*, he attempts to vindicate the Character of his *most worthy Grandfather*, or *Father*, and to asperse and vilify that of Mr. Lucas. And thus commenced the Quarrel, which ended so *happily*, so *honourably*, so *profitably* for Sir R—d, so *unhappily*, so *unfortunately* for Mr. Lucas. Indeed, every Man that has any fair Reputation to lose, must be in Danger, when he encounters such Men, as have wrecked their Consciences and their Characters: Those that have any Regard to Truth or Decency, if they engage with such, as have none, and for them, substitute Falshood and foul Language, must expect to sully their Hands. Wherefore Mr. Lucas has been observed to keep pretty clear of this *most worshipful Man*; but the CENSOR of *September* the 9th, and the Author of *A MIRROR* for a *Mock-Patriot*, have so fairly characterised the *Gentleman*, that little or no Room has been left to any Body else to attack the *Hero*. But, what served to confirm this *doughty Knight's* Aversion to Mr. Lucas, besides their being, in all Respects, the diametrical Reverse of each other, the opposite Extremes in Nature, was Mr. Lucas's exposing the Corruption and Iniquity of the late Queen's Council and Judges, and other *wicked Tools*; particularly, the late Sir *S—l C—ke*, Knt. Alderman and Lord Mayor of *Dublin*, Father of the present *most worthy* Lord Mayor and Member of Parliament for that City, and the late Sir *R—d C—x*, Knt. the *worthy* Ancestor of the present Sir R—d, upon whom the *Commons*, in the Year 1716, pass'd the following well-deserved Compliment, as recited in *Lucas's* xviiith Address.

RESOLVED, that it is the Opinion of this Committee, that Sir R—d C—x, Knight, late Lord Chief Justice
of

of Ireland, being a Member of the late Privy-Council, and present when the Rolls and Evidences of the City were produced at the Council-Board, and having the Perusal of those Rolls, wherein the Falsity of the Instances mentioned in the 1st Report of the late Judges did appear; that the said Sir R——C—— acted partially and corruptly in making the said Report, and thereby intended to impose upon her late Majesty, and is guilty of HIGH CRIMES and MISDEMEANORS.

WHOEVER reads this, and considers the close Connection between the late Sir ~~S——C——~~ C—— and Sir R——C——, between these two worthy Baronets, their worthy Offspring Sir S——I II, and Sir R——d II, will not be surprized at the boundless Fury and Indignation, the latter have, in their several Stations and Capacities, shewn against Mr. Lucas; the one in bringing the undeserved, illegal, and unjust Censure of a *Faction* in the *Commons* upon him, as well perhaps, to bring such Censure into Contempt, by letting the *Wicked* and the *Just* fall alike under its Weight, as to undo the Object of his *Spleen*, and the better to intitle himself to the *Wages* of *Iniquity*; the other, in getting Mr. Lucas *disfranchised*, without the Authority, without the bare Form or Colour of Law, as the Public shall soon be better informed.

THUS, Of spitt'ring Mortals 'tis the fatal Curse,
By mending Blunders still to make them worse.

ART POLITICS.

THESE considered, no Man can be surprized that the worthy Sons or Grandsons of these most *obnoxious*, and most justly *stigmatized* Criminals, not unreasonably, presumed to be tainted with paternal Principles, should combine to pull down a FREE ASSERTOR of the true political Constitution of the City and Nation, a BOLD ADVOCATE for the Legality, Expediency and Necessity of the REVOLUTION; and for the present happy Establishment of the great and illustrious Family of HANOVER on the Thrones of these Realms; all which these Gentlemen artfully, under the much-abused Mask of *Whiggism*, decry and labour to disgrace by suppressing the Spirit of Liberty universally, which alone can support the present Establishment, and by vilifying and decrying the Revolution, as the Foundation of the principal Calamities of Great-Britain and Ireland, as appears throughout the *Cork Surgeon's* Antidotes, to take
B a slight

a slight View of which, I beg leave to conduct the Reader, not offending his Humanity with the immense Heaps of *Falsehood, Filth, and Scurrility* raked together, and attempted to be thrown on Mr. Lucas, nor with the fulsome Flattery, he uses as a Cloak, under which he hopes to poison the Ear of the supreme Magistrate, or to blind his Ministry, but merely to shew the wicked and destructive Tenor of his political Principles.

THIS *sage Surgeon* says, that it is flat Nonsense and Impertinence to look into antient Charters or Records for Arguments to prove the respective Constitutions of these Kingdoms, as neither of them had any real Constitution before the Revolution; (of 1688 I suppose he means) and further; that Sovereignty is not to be determined by Rules of Common Law. Let any considerate Man judge to what this destructive Doctrine directly tends.

AFTER this he endeavours to convince the People of Ireland in general, that they are *object, irreclaimable Slaves*, under the most inconsiderate and oppressive Tyrants, the *English*. For tho' that most illustrious Ornament to his Country, the GREAT LORD MOLESWORTH * says, that all we pretended to by the Revolution, was to be as we were, and that every one should have his own again; yet mighty C—, like those glanced at by the same noble Author, mumbles at the Subject as tenderly as the *Ass* did the *Thistle*, and says, in Effect, That before the Revolution indeed, they were a free People; but, that since, and by that, they have been reduced to a State unknown to the remotest Subject of our Crown, under the Power and Authority of two distinct Masters, the two different Legislatures of Great-Britain and Ireland, the several Acts of each of which, however incoherent or opposite, they must passively and implicitly observe and obey.—Happy Picture of the great and glorious REVOLUTION, which at once freed these Nations from hereditary Tyranny, *Jure divino*, from the Errors and Bondage of Rome, and which, for these Causes, the Subjects of Ireland commemorate with the justest Sense of Gratitude and Loyalty, as at once restoring the civil and religious LIBERTIES of both Nations, without Distinction.—Curse on those that are Slaves thro' Choice! it is too much to be such thro' Necessity——

CICERO.

* Preface to his Account of Denmark.

THUS

THUS *our Surgeon* goes on but in a keen Strain of Irony, calling the *English* the *Redeemers of Ireland*, but endeavouring to make them appear *her Enslavers, her Tyrants*, as he shews them to have been of *Scotland*; and then broaches this *matchless Maxim of Law*, as he calls it, which I suppose he derives from the *Funds of his sage Grandfather*, *that a good Judge will enlarge his Jurisdiction.*

—Is not this a *good Subject, a wise Politician, an upright Legislator, a pure Whig?*—Yet such are the *Principals and the Services* for which he is paid, or promised Payment by his *gracious Master!*—Good Encouragement for *Loyalty and Patriotism?*—‘While *Interest* draws one Way, and *Honesty* another, when a Man may make his *Fortune* by forgetting (or foregoing) his *Duty* to his Country, but shall always stick at a *Mark* while he serves it; it is scarcely to be hoped, Men should hold out against such *Temptations*, unless they be more gifted with *Honesty* than the *Generality of Mankind* are.’—Thus the same truly noble Writer affords the best Apology for the Conduct of C——, and his Master!

AFTER this, the *Cork Surgeon* says, *Every Man knows the Kingdom of Ireland is enslaved; that it cannot be otherwise; that it is no better than Frenzy to oppose it, or to complain; that it matters not whether it be so by original Force or Consent; that he who asserts the contrary (Lucas is a Tool for Popery and the P——r, and that he (the Surgeon) would as soon become a Papist and Jacobite as join with Lucas.*—This is a short Specimen of the *Truth and Consistency of the famous chirurgical Collector C—— of Cork!* This is the Man that was an Advocate, a Bully, for the *Trade and Liberties* of his Country, in 1731; has since shewn himself a *temporizing, self-interested Partizan*, especially in his Writings against the *unalterable Principles of Truth and Liberty*, in 1749; and particularly in his persecuting the unfortunate *Charles Lucas*; and in gratifying his insatiable Malice in pursuing this undone *Refugee* in his *Exile*, by making a new Attack upon his Credit and Character, when he could not suspect him in a Way of vindicating himself.

To excuse and foil this wicked Attempt it is, that I now take the Pen, to make *some Remarks* on this invenomed Author and his Works. I have first taken Part of his own Freedom; and as he, without any Grounds, presumes *Charles Lucas* to be the Author of the *Critical Review*;

I beg leave to take *one* of the *Masks* off his Face, and shew the Man a *little*. I will not pursue his Method further. I will not call him *desperate, crazy, or mad* : a *Fool*, a *Knave*, a *Villain*, an *Incendiary*, a *Wretch* : a *Ruffian*, a *Liar*, a *Flatterer*, a *Sycophant*, a *Pander*, a *Parosite*, a *Parricide*, or an *Enemy to his Country* : This would be dealing in the *chirurgical Chevalier's* own Coin, which he freely deals to poor *Lucas*——from behind a Screen. I shall content myself with proving him *the Man*, to such of the World as do not know his Character ; for let who will give him the Appellations he shall appear to deserve, there are many Reasons why I cannot give them : First, I will not give him *ill Language* at a Distance and anonymous, because it may be said, *he cannot resent it properly* ; secondly, I would not give him the *opprobrious Names* he deserves, were I near him ; because it is well known, *he never did nor dare resent such Treatment* from any body ; and thirdly and lastly, I will not give *hard Words*, because it is the only Thing he offers his Antagonist, and what all that know him have lavished on him for many Years past to no Purpose. But, the great and noble Author before recited, * affords a better Reason ; *Because*, says he, *Railing, Virulency, and personal false Reflections are always the Signs of a bad Cause, or a feeble Champion.*——Whoever, desires to know more Particulars of this *matchless Hero's* History, are desired to enquire his Character in *Cork* and *Dublin*, to consult the LETTERS that passed between his Excellency *Henry Boyle*, Esq; and Sir *R—— C——*, Bart. in the Year *The MIRROR* for a *Mock Patriot*, the *CENSOR*, Numbers XV. and XXVI. A *first* and *second* LETTER to the *Citizens of Dublin*, published in 1749, a Letter to the *Lords of the Treasury*, published the 12th of *April* 1750, and the *Petition* of *John Byrne* preferred to the House of Commons against Sir *R—— C——*, this Year —“ In corrupted Governments, the Place is given for the Sake of the Man ; in good ones, the Man is chosen for the Sake of the Place.” MARQ. HALIFAX.

* See his Preface to the famous HOTOMAN's *Franco-Gallia*.

YET now behold,

*To WHOM a groaning Nation's Spoils are given !
When public Crimes inflame the Wrath of Heaven ;
In him The cheated Nation's happy Favourite see !
Mark whom the Great cares, who frown on Me !*

JOHNSON'S LONDON.

WHOEVER peruses these, considers this *Gentleman's* Character ever so slightly, and views his last *matchless* Performance, his *Examination* of the *Critical Review*, in the proper Light, will readily see the Difficulty of treating the Subject, or the Man, with strict Propriety and Decency ; as he never keeps within the Bounds of Truth, Regularity, or good Manners. Besides, I desire it may be remembered, that I set out in this Dispute upon none other Principles, than those set forth in the *Critical Review*, p. 8. ' To rescue Truth out of Darknests, to bring Facts to Light, ' in the Issue of which every Subject of Great Britain and ' Ireland is deeply interested ; to assert PUBLIC LIBERTY ' upon the Principles of the *British* Policy, and to vindicate ' Innocence, Virtue and Loyalty, most shamefully, ' most cruelly injured, and oppressed in the Instance of a ' LOYAL PROTESTANT, remarkably spoiled of every ' Privilege of a free Subject ; a Precedent, which, if not ' timely abolished, may one Day prove fatal to the whole ' Community.' — If I should be found misinformed of any particular trivial Fact, which happening since I left that Kingdom, or in Places to which I had not Access, could not fall within my own Knowledge, I shall receive the Correction, and amend by the Reproof of an avowed Enemy to Truth and Liberty, even of Sir R—— C——, the Collector ; instead of giving him Opposition : For, he that writes or speaks with a proper Regard to Truth or Justice, cannot attempt to support or gloss over one Falshood, or one Mistake with another ; but to advance his Cause must be ever ready to relinquish and retract all such Errors as he might have committed thro' Misinformation, thro' the Misapprehensions and warm Conceptions frequently attendant on commendable Zeal, or otherwise. — In this Disposition I hope to be found in treating this extraordinary Pamphlet, as well as upon all other Occasions ; and now to begin. —

My

My Correspondents inform me, that as soon as the *Critical Review* reached *Dublin*, the mighty Men, the associate Managers there were dreadfully inflamed and enraged at being so exposed in *England*. The great Man's chief Confident and Counsellor, the distinguished Hero of P——n-P——s, being himself somewhat galled, gladly went on an Embassy to the chief Champion for Corruption, the presumptive Collector; to him the hamstrung Knight shewed how both they and their excellent Master were handled in this vile *Review*, the very Name of which struck as great a Pannic as might be done on either, by a drawn Sword, or a Mob of *Scotish Highlanders*. The *chirurgical Knight*, as soon as he recovered his Colour and Strength, and rallied his scattered Senses, hasted to his Master, received new Assurances of the promised Place, advertised it accordingly in the public Papers, and at the same time took his Orders for answering the *Critical Review*, which he soon after advertised in the public Papers here, and after six Weeks or two Months hard Labour, at last brought forth this worthy Product of a prostituted Pen, an Examination, &c. which came to my Hand on *Friday* the 20th of *April* last.

His Regard to Decency in the Front of his Work is equalled by nothing, but his Regard to Truth and Justice in the Prosecution of his Subject: The Title of his Piece stands thus; *An EXAMINATION of the FACTS and a Detection of the impudent FALSEHOODS and gross MISREPRESENTATIONS*, contained in a Pamphlet, intitled, *A CRITICAL REVIEW of the LIBERTIES of BRITISH SUBJECTS*; with a comparative View of the H——e of C——s of I———d, against an unfortunate EXILE of that Country. Here it is observable, this impartial Writer would not finish the Title-Page, nor add an &c. to shew, that he left it incompleat; for no other Reason, than his horrid and incurable Aversion to Truth, particularly to that of the two Sentences following, viz. *who in contending for the RIGHTS and LIBERTIES of the PUBLIC, lost his Own.*—And,——*Published as a serious and seasonable WARNING to all TRUE WHIGS and FREE BRITONS.* All this, as well as the unsavory Motto, the State Surgeon chose to expunge, for, as they stood somewhat in his way, he must have done that, or have leapt over them, and the latter he had by Experience found the easiest Method, and what he with like Success frequently practices in the Sequel. —But, let me not fall into the skipping Pranks of my
worthy

worthy Chevalier, and leave out a Part of his Title-Page ; the Lemma judiciously chosen from the Works of the only Writer, that could countenance his Principles,—HIMSELF ; Here it is then ;

————— ‘ It cannot be taken ill, that the Honour of
 ‘ Parliament should be vindicated against a Person, who
 ‘ doubtless will one Day return to his old Method of publish-
 ‘ ing LIES and SCANDAL of all, who do not concur in his
 ‘ destructive Schemes.’

‘ LETTER from a Member, &c.’

How far the Relations of *Facts* in the Review are impudent Falsehoods or gross Misrepresentations will be shewn in these Remarks. But, before I proceed, give me leave to call upon this mighty Member to shew a single Instance of Mr. Lucas’s publishing LIES : Or, where any Assertion, he has publicly or privately made, bears the common Characteristics of a Lie ; or, where any Word or Action of his Life is inconsistent or contradictory to another. Till this is shewn, the Lie falls on Somebody, to whom I am too polite to give it in gross Terms : That, I could not do, unless I was angry, and I know Sir R——d II, too well to let him move any Passion, but Contempt.

As for Scandal, I honestly confess, I cannot acquit our Exile of it. He has most certainly broached more of that, than has ever been attempted by any one before him, in Ireland ; — if it be Scandal to expose the Ignorance, Supineness, Corruption and Iniquity, as well of the dead, as of the living Governors, Parliaments, Judges, Magistrates, and Ministers, who have laid themselves out to plume and aggrandise themselves with the Spoils of the People, to oppress and enslave the King’s Subjects, instead of governing and protecting them in their Rights and Liberties, agreeable to the Laws, agreeable to the Constitution of the Country ; which for these abominable Purposes have been so neglected, broken down and trampled under Feet, as to prevent the Improvement of the Country and the Progress of the Reformation of Manners, Religion and Politics all over the Nation ; such Measures may, with great Submission to the Champion for that Cause and his excellent Patron, be called Scandalous ; nay, with greater Submission, the Inventors and Executioners of such Measures and their Agents and Minions, whether Kings, Priests or Prophets, Lords or Commons,

Commons, Collectors, Surgeons or Knights, living or dead, may be deemed and pronounced *scandalous Fellows*; and yet, an *Inferior's* charging his *Superior* with such *scandalous Actions*, whether *true* or *false*, will probably be construed in Law, a *scandalous Libel*, perhaps *Scandalum Magnatum*, or *Crimen læse Majestatis*.—In this Respect, I cannot pretend to acquit my unfortunate *Client*; he has indeed published *Scandal*.—But, who have caused the *Scandal*?—Are they not more to blame, than he who only detects it? Can any Distemper in the *Body*, *natural* or *politic*, be effectually cured or prevented, before the Source and Cause are thoroughly made known? Can there be a more sure Method of obviating the Mal administration of one Government, than exposing that of another with its evil Tendencies and Consequences?—I expect to be called a *Scandal-Bearer* for mentioning the Promotion of Sir R—— d C-x: I confess it reflects *Scandal somewhere*; but, I hope, I am at least as much out of the Question, as Mr. *Lucas*; nay, I must think more so: For, the World say, he was not a little instrumental to his *Worship's* Promotion; tho' I confess, I think he is to be pitied if not commended, rather than blamed for affording the Handle that was taken. Now may *Lucas* justly say,

*Well may such rise, while I, whose rustic Tongue
Ne'er knew to puzzle right or varnish wrong;
Spurn'd as a Beggar, dreaded as a Spy,
Live unregarded, unlamented die.* JOHNSON'S LONDON.

In the 4th p. of this Performance, the Author assigns his *learned Reason*, for not being able to suppose any other than *Charles Lucas*, the Author of the *Critical Review*; these are first the *unmerited Praise and Applause* throughout the whole, lavishly bestowed on *Charles Lucas*.—This might have some Weight, if it could be made out in *Lucas's* Writings or Conversation, that he shewed any Tendency to that unpardonable Vanity; with which his *Enemies* (except C—,) never pretended or presumed to charge him: They had more Modesty. But, this and every other Reason assigned to fix the *Review* on *Lucas*, conspire to shew the Author of the *Cork Surgeon's Works* to be the Author of this *Examination*, viz. a *declamatory and dogmatic Stile*, weak, *inconclusive* or *false Arguments*, *unmeaning* and *absurd political Assertions*; *peremptory* and *unjust Decisions of Points*

*Points relating to the Constitution; real or affected Ignorance of the most ordinary public Transactions, even of those in which he was a chief Agent; bold, and false Relations of Occurrences, and so unguarded too, that nothing but Power, or his favourite military Force could support them; Aspersions, as venomous and virulent, as unjust and malicious, cast upon the few, who, for the Sake of Truth and the Rights of their Country, differ from him; and a most abject cringing to, and servile fawning upon, and flattering Men in Power, visible thro' all his Writings, as well as Deportment, each of which are too tedious and too offensive to recite; these evident Circumstances incontestably prove L—n and C—, the Cork Surgeon and the Collector of Cork to be one and the same Person, behind a Screen or a Mask, or under a Cloud, with the learned and ingenious Author of this Examination. — Come on then; thou worthy Off-spring of old Sir Dick! thou unspeakable Honour to thy COUNTRY! and lasting Ornament to the Memory of thy matchless Master! Come forth, I say; thou excellent Friend to thy King! and zealous Defender of the Rights and Liberties of thy Country! be not bashful; thou can'st not blush; shew thyself to thy Neighbours in thy true native Colours, and fear not; for thou can'st have no good Crime proved on Thee, as Thou said'st thou could'st fix on Lucas: No; thy Crimes, unmatched before, are all of thine own Stamp and Complexion: — Fear not my Friend, *Sable* and *Brass* stand at once the Weather and the Light.*

IN the same Page, the Author says, that Charles Lucas was an Enemy to the Aldermen of Dublin, because he was not an Alderman. — Some uncourteous Reader may ask for Proof of this; — what if he does? the Knight does not chuse to give him more Proof for this, than for any other of his Assertions. — His Reasons for asserting it may have some Weight: He probably judged, from his own honest Heart, that Lucas opposed the Aldermen from the same Views and Motives, that C— sometime opposed the Government, to make his Importance and Price conspicuous; that, at some lucky Opportunity, he may obtain some Provision or Preferment. But, perhaps C— is the only Man in Ireland, who may be allowed to argue thus: And even he ought to remember, for he knows it to be his Aversion; Truth, that Lucas discovered the Usurpation, Tyranny and Corruption of the Aldermen of Dublin, and instead of

offering or accepting any Terms from them, proved it beyond the Power of Contradiction. This his Writings and Conduct have evidently demonstrated, to the Confusion of his Enemies and the Satisfaction of all intelligent, virtuous Men in the City and Kingdom. Could as much be said with Truth, for Sir R——d, Lucas and C—— would hardly be now at Variance.

BUT further; he says, *that Lucas detested the Law and the Ministers of Law, because the Law was not prostituted to his sinister Purposes; and who daily proves himself to be that Enemy of his Country, which his Country has declared him to be.*—Perhaps somebody will be vain, or just enough, to expect some Proof of this also. I beg leave to offer the best, that can be produced, from Lucas's own Works.—He preaches the Restoration and Observance of the Constitution and Laws of his Country every where: He points out the Means, by shewing what the Rights of the Constitution and the Duty of the Head and Members of the Body Politic are, by municipal and Statute Laws: He sets forth, that by every Individual's fulfilling the Duty of his Station, in religiously observing and maintaining the Laws, particularly with Regard to the Elections of Members of Parliament, the national Constitution must be restored when lapsed or broken, and maintained and preserved when in Vigour; and that all the past, present and future Calamities of these Nations are owing to the Want of this Virtue and public Spirit. In a Letter to the Citizens of Dublin he has these dangerous Words;—“For myself, I have no Favour to ask, nor any Evil to fear. I have already received Honours at your Hands beyond my most sanguine Hopes or Expectations; the general Applause and grateful Acknowledgements of a BRAVE, a FREE and a LOYAL PEOPLE, infinitely more estimable in my Sight, than venal Spurs or Coronets. Did you and all my fellow-Subjects agree to grant me the utmost Scope of my Wishes, I should confine them to these two Points; MY FRIENDS! be FREE and LOYAL; Since, by being so, You secure all that is truly desirable to your KING, to Yourself and to Posterity.”—Who, that was not a most audacious Traitor, a Papist, a Tool for the Pretender,—a most dangerous Enemy to his Country, that is to C— and his Master, and to the rest of the Faction in the long-standing Parliament of Ireland, who could not subsist, much less be promoted, should those exploded Principles be revived;

revived, could utter or entertain such Notions of Laws and Liberty? But moreover, this same *justly exiled Enemy* of his Country, in the *Preface* to his *Address* to the Lord Lieutenant, is so *impudent*, as to bid the Citizens of Dublin follow the Example of the *wise, loyal, and free Citizens of London*. 'Let, says he, the Enemies of your LIBERTY see, you dispise them.'—A *gross Breach of Privilege to be sure!* And then adds, 'and that You dare assert Your Freedom and Rights to the utmost Extent of the LAW.' O! *errand Treason!*—*open Rebellion!* and concludes, 'Then let those, who break thro' the Law, dread the Consequences; they, not you, will incur the Appellation and the just Punishment of *Rabble, Mob, Traitors, Rebels, Tyrants and Enemies to their KING, their COUNTRY and their GOD.*'—This is that *Detestation of Law and Magistrates*, which our *learned Author* points out in *Lucas!* Who does not believe it would end in an actual *Rebellion*, a *general Goal Delivery*, or at least a *free and uninfluenced Election*, in *Dublin*, were not the People intimidated and awed by the *martial Fame* and *happy Presence* of—the *Right Honourable Sir J—n C—*, and L—d C—f J—ce *M—thy?*

Mr J. Lope

*Heroes proceed! what Bounds your Pride shall hold,
What Check restrain your Thirst of Pow'r and Gold?
Behold * rebellious Virtue quite o'erthrown,
Behold our Fame, our Wealth, our Laws your own.*

JOHNSON'S LONDON.

BUT, to give the more Inquisitive Reader yet further Proof of this *crazy Apothecary's Detestation of Law*, in his *ninth Address*, he has these remarkable Words; 'Would you, MY DEAREST FRIENDS! have a Restoration of your lost Rights and Privileges? You must then be quiet and peaceable, and make your Approaches against the *Enemy* under the *Cover*, under the *Protection* of the Law. Let them not be able to say, that the *Friends of Liberty broke the Peace*, however provoked to it.'—Can this be supposed any other than the Language of a *common Disturber*, of a *Contemner of Laws?*—Not with the *Knight*, who, having never dared to speak the Language

* See the CASE of the *Free Citizens of Dublin*, 1750.

of an honest Heart, judges those that do, are not serious or sincere.

WELL; I cannot find in my Heart to quit this Point without exposing it a little further. Now, I find, that, previous to his writing his Addresses to the Citizens or Lord Lieutenant, this same dangerous *Incendiary*, as the *Collector* is pleased to call him, in his COMPLAINTS of *Dublin*, presented to the Earl of *Harrington*, in *Dec. 1747*, has these Words, *p. 14*, 'Your Excellency knows that the LAW is both the *Measure* and *Bond* of the *Duty* and *Allegiance* of the Subjects. And sure, my Lord, whoever deprives the Subject of the Benefit of the LAWS of his Country does, as much as in him lyes, dissolve the best Security of both King and People.' — He afterwards frequently and hardly complains of the *Prostitution* of *Laws*, for which, the *Collector* says, he sought. — In his LETTER to the FREE CITIZENS of *Dublin*, *p. 26, 27*, he has these remarkable Sentences; — 'All the Citizens, that have already distinguished their Zeal for the Cause of Liberty, in which Number, they honour me, with the foremost Rank; are represented to Men in Power, as a *factious, seditious, tumultuous*, nay, *rebellious Multitude*, raised by me, to oppose and fly in the Face of the Laws and Government. Citizens of the first Rank, for Sense and Probity, are considered in this Light. Whence, you may judge, that a very slight Handle is only wanting to give Sanction to some extraordinary Violence against us.

'To You, who know the inmost Recesses of my Soul, I appeal, whether by Thought, Word, or Deed, I have given You, or any Man, room to suspect me of any Tendency to *Disaffection*, to *Tumult*, to *Sedition*, to *Faction*, much less to *Rebellion*? On the contrary, have I not always used my utmost Means, in my low Sphere, to raise in every Fellow-Citizen and every Fellow-Subject, a true Notion of, and a proper Regard to, our inestimable Government? to stir up a true Sense of LIBERTY, and LOYALTY in general? — You can all bear Witness of the Truth, that these have always been the Subject of my Discourses, as they were the uppermost Object of my Wishes: That I never found fault with the Institution of any Office in the *State*, or in the *Church*, from the highest to the lowest; though I saw many Abuses in many Offices, that required, that demanded to be corrected and reclaimed! That I never sought the Abolition even

of

of the *Aldermen*; my sole Desire and Intention has been no more, than to make them *legal* and *useful Magistrates*, agreeable to the wise, popular Institution: And, that so far have I been from using, or offering any Degree of Injustice, Violence, or Incivility to any of them, that I have readily submitted to all their *legal*, though unjust *Ordinances*, for Peace-sake, and paid them all indiscriminately, all common Civilities in their private Capacities.

I BEG Leave to take this Opportunity of recommending, with the utmost Earnestness, to all my FELLOW-CITIZENS and FELLOW-SUBJECTS, that they do not by any inordinate Zeal, give an Handle to our Enemies to charge us with these hateful Crimes: TRUE LIBERTY and TRUE LOYALTY are inseperable; they are one and the same Effence. Our *Liberty* is bounded and secured by *Law*; and whenever the Mears of *Liberty* are invaded or broken down by *Fraud*, or *Force*, the *Law* alone can restore and re-establish the *Barrier*. Contend then, for your *Liberty*, *civil* and *religious*, bravely, boldly, resolutely: But, let your *Weapon* and your *Sheild* be the *LAW* alone.

FOR my own Part, I make this public and solemn Declaration, that if I discover any Man committing *Riots*, *Tumults*, or other *Breaches* of the *Peace*, or *Disturbances*, let him use the Sanction of what *Name* or *Party* he will, I shall look upon him, not only, as an *Enemy* to me, but, as an *Enemy* to the *Cause*, I endeavour to espouse, an *Enemy* to LIBERTY, an *Enemy* to his KING, to his COUNTRY, and to Mankind in general: The Cause I would support is only to be obtained and supported by PEACE and LAW. Hear then all Men, peaceably, quietly; try all Men by the Rules of *Justice* and *Law*; then judge for your selves freely, dispassionately, justly; and *hold fast* that, which your honest, unbiaffed Hearts approve.

BUT, I shall trouble the Reader with no further Proofs of this Part of the *Examiner's* *Condemnation* of Mr. Lucas, in this Place, except one taken from this *Letter* to the Citizens, p. 33, and this will be confessed a *Clincher*. This crack-brained Crimnial asks those whom He addresses, what would they think of a Man, who should take upon him to obstruct the *Course* of *Law*, to prevent *legal Trials*, or *Parliamentary Enquiries* and *Redresses* of *Grievances*?
Would

Would they not deem him a *Tyrant*, a *common Enemy*, a *Traitor*? 'Then, says he, look about you and see who among You are such.—— Every Man, who *opposes* the Progress of *Law* and *Justice* is an *Enemy* and a *Traitor* to his King and Country: Every Man, who obtains an Office by *Fraud* or *Force*, and exercises *Dominion* or *Authority*, without a just *Warrant* from *Law*, is an *Usurper*: Every Man, who in any Measure with-holds the Benefits of the common established *Laws*, or who *imposes*, or *exercises Laws* made *without* the general *Consent* of the *People* duly obtained in a *FREE PARLIAMENT*, is a *Tyrant*: And every Man, who tamely or contentedly submits to such an *Enemy*, *Usurper*, or *Tyrant*, is a *Slave*, a *Parricide*! A *Wretch*, for whom our Language has not framed an expressive Appellation!—— Sure this makes out the *Examiner's* Charge fully: His *Worship* wisely judged, the *Will* of the *Commons* or their *Votes* was superior to all *Laws*, if not the *Supreme Law*, which *Lucas* of course detested, as often prostituted and running counter to *Common* and *Statute Laws*. And, as the *Consciences* of the *Collector* and his *Colleagues* or *Campeers*, as well as of their *Master*, full well informed them who were by his *Definition* proved *Enemies*, *Usurpers*, *Tyrants* and *Slaves*, it is hardly to be wondered at, that they combined to *prevent his Election*, and made him *fly his Country*, as the *Cork Surgeon* foretold, and then declared him an *Enemy to his Country*, that is, to *themselves*, and have since used Diligence to make him a real *Enemy* to the *Constitution*, or to appear such to the *Public*. Hence, every impartial *Eye*, may see, why the *Author* of *Addresses* containing these just *Sentiments* of *Loyalty* was *condemned*, *proscribed*, *proclaimed* and *persecuted*! And why his *prime Persecutors*, *C——x*, *W——n*, *B——n*, &c. were *promoted* and *rewarded*: Thus proceeds the *Oracle* of the *Band*;

—— Whom *Pensioners* can incite;
To vote a *Patriot* black, a *Courtier* white;
Explain their *Country's* dear-bought *Rights* away,
And plead for *Pirates* in the *Face* of *Day*:
With *flavish Tanets*, taint our *poison'd Youth*,
And lend a *Lie* the *Confidence* of *Truth*.

JOHNSON'S LONDON.

FROM this Article, the *Credit* of the *Examiner* cannot be much advanced. Let us then see what a *Figure* he makes in the next.

IN this, he is very solicitous, that the degenerate State of *Ireland* should not be known in *England*.—Ay! that is the Point: He and his *Master* must be undone if it be. To conceal it, observe the Countenance his *Worship* wears! In his *Observations*, before recited, the *Misery*, *Poverty*, *Wretchedness* and *Despondency* of the *Irish* are strongly painted, all owing to the *Want* of *Trade* and *Employment*. Eighteen Years, it is true, may make, and perhaps has made, some Difference; and it is very probable there are more Hands now employed in *Ireland* than ever. But are the People so well, so fully employed as Sir R——d boldly advances, p. 5, where he asserts, *that an Increase of People is the thing now principally to be sought for, to make the Kingdom happy and flourishing as may be wished*. While he knows, the Face of the whole Country is rendered horrible to Humanity with immense Crowds of wretched Beggars, who, for above three-fourths of the Year can get no sort of Work or Employment whereby to earn a Livelihood; so that in Summer, such of them as have been able to survive the Winter and to *beg* or *steal* enough to pay for their Passage, come in Swarms to *England* to work at the Harvest? Yet, according to the *Examiner*, an *Increase of People*, not *Trade* to employ them, is the principal *Want* of happy, *Ireland*! Who lives in *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, that can read this *modest Assertion* of Sir R——d's, and treat it as coolly as I do, without giving his *Worship* the Lie? In your next, *great Collector*! forget not this necessary Rule for a *hackney Orator*, who,

*In Falsehood, Probability employs,
Nor his old Lies, with newer Lies destroys.*

ART POŁ.

WELL; this *learned* and *ingenuous Knight's* next Care is to shew, that *illegal Power* is not so much stronger than the Law, as the *Irish Incendiary* has declared it to be. Observe he tacitly confesses *lawless Force* predominate in *Ireland*, but not so much stronger than the Law, as set forth.—— An excellent Advocate, for a most excellent *Master*!—— For this then he lays himself out; but, he unfortunately meets with some small Discouragements, a few unlucky Difficulties, Arguments.—Ay, ay; Arguments are a plaguy stiff, stubborn Sort of Stuff, quite unfit for his Purpose; therefore, he wisely declares, *he will not meddle with Arguments.*

ments. — Then, tho' he sets out as a *Critical Examiner*, he immediately becomes a *State Tumbler*, and most dexterously exhibits his *Skippings*, and *Boundings*, his *Back-springs*; and *Fore springs*, his *Flipflaps* and *Summer-seats*. The first *Spring* he makes is to the 8th. p. of the *Review*, in his 6th. p. Whether he pitched upon his Hands or Feet here, or fell upon his Head or Backside, is not easily judged; for he did not stay long; but, from what he left behind him, the latter is most probable. If any body be so industrious a *Gold-finder* as to incline to see his *Orders*, they may find Plenty of it on p. 6, of his *clean and accurate Examination*; but, they are not to expect *much Gold*, as he has not yet got *his Place*. I confess, I think it a Pity, *Lucas's Papers* should be put to such dirty Work; but, I know no others, that can so effectually remove this and the rest of the attendant *Filth* of this *Supple*, but unclean *Timber*.

FROM the 8th Page of the *Review*, this *examining Tumbler*, or *tumbling Examiner*, springs to the 34th Page. Here, it must be confessed, he makes the best Figure, and deserves an higher Title: Nothing can equal his Agility, but a *High-German Doctor*, who *leaps thro' many Hoops*, but *touches none*. — He honestly declares at setting out, *he will not meddle with Arguments*. No, no; he knew there were such, as would trip up his nimble Heels, break his Shins, or hold him by the Neck. For, here the Want of *public Spirit* is complained of; the Principles of the *Liberty, Laws, and general Constitution of Britain* are laid down, by which the happy Security of the *Lives, Liberties and Properties of British Subjects* is demonstrated, and the *Privileges*, that even *Criminals* enjoy under our Laws, which, in such Cases, are the Laws of *Ireland*. Could not the *Doctor* have exploded these Positions, he had no Business to *meddle* with them; therefore, as Mr. *Lucas* was not allowed a single Benefit of these *Laws and Privileges*, it was but prudent to pass them over in Silence; when the *Gentleman* was not *hired*, I should have said *feed*, to *explain*, but to *obscure* or *suppress* Truth.

BUT, there remains something, that sticks still worse in the *Doctor's* Stomach: That is, the Confutation of the *Motives and Causes* assigned for the late *Rebellion*, and of the *Arguments* used for keeping up the Spirit of *Discontent* and *Disaffection*, which are still industriously fomented by different Means in divers Parts of these united Kingdoms. In which it is evidently shewn, that *Luxury*, and consequent

quent *Corruption* and *Venality* are the *Source* and *sole efficient Cause* of all the *Evils* or *Distresses* complain'd of by these *Malecontents* and their public and private *Abettors*, and that by *Virtue* alone, particularly in restoring and preserving the *Freedom* of Elections, all present and future Grievances must be redressed or obviated.

THESE were Points on which the *Doctor* dared not touch; because if he had, he must necessarily have served *Lucas's* Cause, or have hurt that of *himself* and his *Patron* and *Party*. Therefore, all that is said to this Purpose, as well as to shew, that the Subjects of *Ireland* are intitled to the same *Rights*, *Liberties*, *Privileges* and *Immunities* with those of *Great-Britain*, the one of which cannot be injured with Safety to the other, this curious *Examiner* wisely passes by, as quite foreign to the Intention and Purposes of *him* and his *Master*; and hardly stops in his Career till he stands before you on Page 34.

IN the 7th Page of his *Examination*, the *Doctor* gives a curious History of the Manner, in which, he says, Mr. *Lucas* obtained the Freedom and Applause of twenty-one out of twenty-four Corporations. Take it in the tumbling Patriot's own Words: 'The Manner of obtaining the Freedom of these Corporations, (if he had so many) was in itself highly criminal, and one of the heaviest Charges upon the late Election. For the Truth was, that where he happened to have a Master of a Corporation his Friend, an Assembly was packed for the Purpose; and his Desire easily gratified. At other Halls a Day of Business was watched for, and the Candidates upon Principles of Liberty, attended by a tremendous Mob of loose disorderly Persons, many of them Papists, forced themselves into the Halls, interrupted the ordinary Business, fell to their seditious Discourses, pulled out their Pocket-Resolutions of Freedom and Thanks, roared down and threatened all Opposition, over-awed the Corporations, and so carried their boasted Franchises.'

IF it were not somewhat indecent and improper for Reasons before offered, to give a Man of this distinguished Character the *Lie*, in plain *English*, we should certainly give it him, begging the Reader's Pardon: But, let him imagine it, and take it in Effect.

IN the first Place then, it is notorious, that no Corporation in *Dublin* can admit any Man to *Freedom*, in any other than the stated Quarterly Assemblies, to which all the Free-

men are summon'd without Distinction. Secondly, that Mr. Lucas has refused submitting to the *common Forms* of preferring a *Petition* for his *Freedom*, and would not accept of it on any other Terms, than as a *free Gift*, his Friends know, and his Enemies (except Cox) are obliged to confess. Thirdly, that no Person, but a *Freemen*, is, has, or can be admitted into any *Hall*, while the *Corporation* is sitting, deliberating, debating or voting upon any Business or Question, is a well-known Fact, that requires no Proof; consequently, Mr. Lucas could not have been present, when he was voted or admitted into the Franchises of any Corporation; which is a Truth, that none but Cox ever had the Effrontery to contradict. And fourthly, that there never were any *rude, loose or disorderly Persons* of any Class, and much less *Papists*, of his Side, is unquestionably true, because all such were, from *Interest or Principle*, avowedly engaged in the Service of the *Aldermen*.

As a further Proof of these Points, see the Declarations of the *Barbers and Chirurgeons, Apothecaries and Perriwigmakers, and Hofiers*, published in the News Papers of Dublin of the 23d of April last, in the *General Advertiser* of the 11th, and in the *London-Evening-Post* of the 12th of May, instant. And observe the Pains taken by the Lord Chief Justice to prevent other Corporations, by getting these presented by the *Grand-Jury*, and in sending Messages or *Commands* to others to terrify them from pursuing the same just Purposes.

BUT, supposing these bare-faced Assertions of this *hard-mouthed Tumbler* true, that *Assemblies were packed*, or that by a tremendous Mob of loose, disorderly Persons, many of them *Papists*, all Opposition to Lucas and La Touche was threatened and roared down, and the Corporations over-awed and compelled to confer Freedom and to vote their Applause and Thanks to these Candidates on the Principles of Liberty, as this honest Examiner asserts, I would gladly know, how come the Treatment afterwards given these abused, these mob-led Corporations in the House of Commons? and upon the Motion of this tumbling Patriot?—For, we find that all or most of those Corporations, who voted Freedom and Thanks to Lucas and La Touche, were ordered to attend the House, and to lay their Books before a Committee: That the Corporation of *Weavers*, one of the most remarkable for Loyalty and true old Whig Principles, and who this Year got a Statue of his present Majesty to be erected in the Front
of

of their Hall, which they declined putting up, during the *present* *G*—*r*'s Administration, for obvious Reasons; this great Corporation, I say, had 83 or 84 of their best Members, in Effect, *disfranchised*; that is, by a *Vote* of the *Commons*, they were declared *disqualified to vote in the late Election*, and, if I am rightly informed, in *all future Elections*. And this for no other Cause, than their *signing the Corporation Book*, which they could not justly refuse, in which the following Paragraphs were inserted :

‘ We have the Pleasure to observe, that the Representatives of this Corporation were remarkably on the Side of Liberty, in the former and present Struggles for the Recovery thereof. And we should think ourselves guilty of Ingratitude, if we neglected this Opportunity of returning our sincere and hearty Thanks to our worthy Brother, Mr. *James Digges La Touche*, who did so eminently distinguish himself in defence of the Rights of the *Commons*, especially as *Chairman, President and Treasurer* of their Committees in the memorable Years above mentioned : This it was that so recommended him to us, that we prevailed on him to serve the Office of Master of this Corporation, in which he rendered us signal Services, by his indefatigable Industry in soliciting Laws in Parliament, in asserting and defending our Rights, in promoting our Manufactures, and advancing our Interest. Under his Administration we raised a Hall, which will remain a lasting Proof of his Generosity, Zeal and Affection to our Body.

‘ We also return our Thanks to our Brother, Mr. *Charles Lucas*, who from his first Appearance in the *Common Council* did remarkably distinguish himself in the Cause of Liberty; and do assure our said Brothers, *La Touche* and *Lucas*, and our said Representatives and others in the *Common-Council*, that we will countenance and support them in all legal and just Means, which may be taken for the Recovery of those Rights and Privileges, which formerly belonged to us, as *Freemen* of this City, and which have been lost by the Supineness and Neglect of our former Representatives.’

Now, this happened to be the only Corporation, of which all the Members present signed the Book. As many then of these, as voted for Mr. *La Touche* in the ensuing Election, were actually *disfranchised*, declared *under undue Influence*, and *disqualified to vote for Members*, of this Mem-

ber, of *Parliament*.—Sure, if it had appeared to the *House*, or to this most worthy *Member* of it, that this or any other honest and loyal Corporation had been, by *Threats* and *Force* of *Mobs*, compelled to make this or the like Declaration, which cannot in itself be *criminal*, however *virtuous* it may appear, till censured by the *Commons*, it cannot be supposed consistent with the boasted *Wisdom* and *Loyalty* of this great and august *Body*, that should speak and exert the Sense of the People at large, to censure and punish them for it, with so much Rigour and Severity, not to say, *Injustice* and *Tyranny*, as robbing them of their best Inheritance, their unvaluable BIRTH-RIGHT, their *Freedom*! — But, that there were no such *Threats*, *Force* or any Degree of *Compulsion*, or the *remotest* *Influence* to obtain the making this or the like Declaration, by this or any other Corporation, or in gaining their Votes at the subsequent Election, exerted by any Man or Body of Men, was evidently proved to the Satisfaction of all impartial Men at the Bar of the *House*, when the Petition of C . . . s *Barton* was heard: In which it is remarkable, that every faith-worthy Witness produced by the *Petitioner*, as well as those against him, agreed in proving almost the *diametrical Reverse* of every material *Allegation* in his *Petition*, to be strictly and incontestably true: And tho' notwithstanding this and the *disqualifying* 83 or 84 *Weavers*, there still remained an unquestionable, and an unquestioned Majority of two or three for Mr. *La Touche*, the sitting *Member*; yet, was he declared *unduly elected* and *expelled*, and *Alderman B . . . t . n* voted *duly elected*, and *received*. Soon after which, the *Gentleman* thus forced upon the unhappy, helpless, enslaved Citizens, was *inlisted* in another *Service*, and dubbed a *Doughty-Knight*! — If you ask for what *Merit*? — You must be a Stranger to the political *Maxims* now prevalent in *Ireland*; and if you must be answered, ask his *Creator*: For the People of *Dublin* know no *Merit* he has, nor did he ever boast of any but his Interest in the *House of Commons*; which he has, I think, sufficiently proved by the *Success* of his *Petition* and his consequent *Promotion*. Who had most just Cause to be ashamed and offended at this *Creation*, the *Creator*, or the *Creature*? — How the firm *Patriot*, good Sir *Richard's* *Veracity* and *Candour*, his *Justice* and *Probity*, stand in this Instance, let the impartial World judge. O! hardly-earned Shadow of the *Collections* of *Cork* and *Dublin*! how heavy must thou lie upon the tender Conscience of

of the *Doctor* and the *puisne Knight*. But these *Worthies* We hear are *Competitors* for one of the same Place ; Then may it well be asked,

*How, when Competitors like these contend,
Can surely VIRTUE hope to fix a Friend ?
Slaves that with serious Impudence begile,
And Lie without a Blush, without a Smile ;
Exalt each Trifle, ev'ry Vice adore,
Your Taste in Snuff, your Judgment in a Whore ;
Can ———'s Eloquence applaud, and swear
He gropes his Breeches with a Monarch's Air.*

JOHNSON'S LONDON.

OUR *ingenuous Author's* next Attack upon Truth begins in the last Paragraph of p. 7, and continues to p. 9. He begins thus : — ‘ P. 35. He places himself in the renowned Class of *Reformers*,’ — and then, with a Kind of Candour peculiar to himself, quotes a *Fragment* of the *Review*. He sets out at the Close of the Paragraph, and makes it a separate Part from the Whole, thus ; ‘ that this unhappy Man so far shares the usual Fate of Reformers, as to have fallen a Victim, &c.’ — Now, in the precedent Part of this Paragraph, the most extraordinary Instance of *Reformation*, that was ever known in that, or perhaps in any other Kingdom, is demonstrated ; and such, as it is there expressed, demands the *Applause*, the *Countenance* and *Support* of every true Son of Britain. Then, this *Expostulation* begins, *What must such then feel, when they find, that this Man's Election is not only obstructed and defeated, but that the Spirit of Liberty, nay, the common Principles of Justice and Law are actually suppressed in I——d, and* ‘ that this unhappy Man so far ‘ shares the usual Fate of Reformers, as to have fallen a ‘ Victim to the Rage of a most *dispicable Faction* ! &c.’

—— Is not the very Manner of this *Gentleman's* quoting his Antagonist, without considering the consequent Malevolence and Perversity, with which he treats his Writings, enough to make him contemptible in the Eyes of all candid and ingenuous Readers ? — Now, observe his pompous Animadversions on his mangled Quotation.

P. 8. ‘ The Lord-Lieutenant's Speech from the Throne ;
‘ the Addresses of both Houses of Parliament to the King
‘ and Lord Lieutenant ; the unanimous Resolutions of the
‘ Commons ;

' Commons ; the Address of the Lord Mayor, Recorder,
 ' Sheriffs, Aldermen, and Common-Council, consisting
 ' of all who had served in the Office of Sheriff, and the
 ' Representatives of the twenty-four Companies ; the Pre-
 ' sentments of the Grand Juries of County and City ; the
 ' avowed Satisfaction of all Men of visible Property in the
 ' Kingdom, of untainted Principles and ingenuous Dispo-
 ' sitions, in the Censure of *Lucas*, shew demonstrably,
 ' That his Friends were in Quality inconsiderable, tho'
 ' their Number and Fury demanded the Attention of the
 ' Supreme Power.' — Let us examine the real Weight
 of this Passage, and see what Purpose it answers to our *Author* or his *Master*. — The Passage in the Lord Lieutenant's Speech, which was used as an Handle for persecuting *Lucas*, was this ; ' Every audacious Attempt to create a
 ' Jealousy between the two Kingdoms, and to disunite
 ' the Affections of his Majesty's common Subjects so closely
 ' connected by the same civil and religious Interests, must
 ' excite the highest Indignation in all true Lovers of their
 ' Country.' — A most just, wise and prudent Observation, and well-becoming the paternal Care of his Majesty's Representative ! But, how did this glance at Mr. *Lucas* ?
 — None, but the weakest or wickedest of Men can point it at him. I will venture to answer for Mr. *Lucas*, as far as I can judge from his Works, and by the *Fruit* the *Tree* is best known, that the King has not a Subject in all his Dominions, who more earnestly wishes, or has more hardly laboured, to remove all Grounds for Jealousy between Great-Britain and Ireland and to unite, most firmly and effectually, the Interests civil and religious of his Majesty's common Subjects, than he does and has done : And I challenge his most virulent Enemies to shew the Contrary by any Principle or Rule of Reason, Truth, Justice or Law. — He has not, it is true, like an unskilful mercenary or corrupt Surgeon, attempted to heal over the Surface of a deep Wound or Ulcer full of Rags, Splints, and other extraneous Bodies, consuming or corroding at bottom with icorous or indigested Matter ; nor has he dosed the Patient with Opiates, to render him insensible of the Progress and Danger of his Dissemper, nor otherwise attempted by any false Remedies to palliate it : No ; like a true Son of *Æsculapius* and *Britain*, quite above the mercenary and wicked Views of protracting the present or laying ' a Foundation for a future Disease or Evil,
 he

he *tented* the *Wounds* and *Ulcers* of his Country, shewed what caused them and prevented the Cure, and demonstrated, that till those Causes were removed, a *perfect Cure*, a *firm Union* of the Parts could not possibly succeed.——

Now, whether his Excellency's most *wise*, most *great* and *gracious* Speech from the Throne was levelled at him, who opened and explained the glorious Constitution of his Country, shewed the Prerogative of the Crown, the Power and Privilege of Parliament, and contended for the Freedom and Rights of the Subjects under the Law; and who exposed the Breaches made in this once happy Constitution, with the sole Intent to get them repaired for the good of the Whole: or, whether it was pointed at him, who endeavoured to make the Subjects of *Ireland* believe, that they were spoiled of their Constitution at the Revolution, that they are abject Slaves and dependant Vassals, subject to different Sovereign Powers, whose Authority is not to be defined or confined by Rules of common Law, and in a Country, where the Judges do and ought to vary and extend their Jurisdiction, I submit to any Man's Judgment,——the *Cork Surgeon*, or the *Collector of Cork*, always excepted. It can admit of no Doubt, which of these is the greater and worse *Enemy to his King and Country*, and to direct the Lord Lieutenant's Speech to any other than him, is such an Insult, as, I am sure, no Man, that is not a *hardened Member* of the long-standing *Parliament in Ireland*, will presume to offer his Excellency.

WHOM, the most *reverend* and *noble* Lords meant, or whether they had any body in View, when they echoed his Excellency's Speech, is best known to themselves. But, from any thing I can learn, they never named *Lucas*, or *Cox*.

As for the *unanimous Resolutions* of the good *Commons*, they are sufficiently tho' not fully exposed in the *Review*; which leaves us room to attend the *Address of the Lord Mayor, Recorder, Sheriffs, Aldermen, and Common-Council*, with the *Presentments* of the *Grand-Juries* of the County and City of *Dublin*, in this Place.——The concurrent Censure of such and so many Men must have great Weight——with those that hear only the Titles of *Lord Mayor, &c. &c.* Give me Leave to lay open the Facts and Circumstances, then let every Reader judge for himself. I would not be thought to pass over the City in Silence:

How

*How oft' have I with Admiration stood,
To view some City Magistrates in Wood?
I gaze with Pleasure on a Lord-Mayor's Head.
Cast with Propriety in gilded Lead.*

MAN OF TASTE.

MR. Lucas's REMONSTRANCE, his DIVELINA LIBERA, his COMPLAINTS of *Dublin*, his ADDRESSES to the *Citizens*, his DEDICATION of one of the City Charters to the KING, and other Papers, never yet contradicted in this Point, prove, that *Dublin*, according to Law and Right, should be governed by a *Lord Mayor*, *Sheriffs*, *Commons* and *Citizens*; which *Lord Mayor* and *Sheriffs* should be chosen by and out of the *Citizens*, and which *Commons* should be elected out of every *Guild* or Corporation by the respective *Freemen*. Instead of which, by *Innovations* and corrupt *Customs* having obtained some Shadow of Law, the City is but nominally governed by a *Lord Mayor*, *Sheriffs*, *Commons* and *Citizens*: The latter are left entirely out of the Government, while the *Lord Mayor* and *Aldermen*, in effect, rule the whole City, taking in Conjunction with them, for a convenient Covering, the *Sheriffs* and *Commons*.

THE Form of a popular Government was never kept up so artfully to hide the horrid latent Snake, arbitrary and despotic monarchical Sway, as in *Dublin*; where the whole Power and Authority of the Corporation is found upon Consideration, to center in a single Point: As will appear from the following just, but concise View of the State of that City.

THE *Commons* are now no longer chosen by the *Citizens*; the several Corporations, of the principal of which most of the *Aldermen* are free and have a powerful Influence, chuse double the Number of Men, that usually serve them in the *Commons*; this is returned to the *Lord Mayor*, who, with his *Aldermen*, culls out of this double Return, the Men best qualified and bound to serve their Purposes. The *Sheriffs* are no more chosen by the *Citizens*; they are appointed by the *Lord Mayor* and *Aldermen*, with the Concurrence of the chief Governor. The *Aldermen* are no longer chosen by the *Citizens* or *Commons*; they chuse one another out of those, who have served or entered the Office of Sheriff, by their Election and under the Approbation of the Government. The Recorder, who is an Officer, not a Part,
of

of the Corporation, is not chosen by the *Citizens*, but by the *Aldermen*, and sometimes by *them* and the *Commons* jointly, always with the *Concurrence* or *Approbation* of the *Government*, not otherwise. And the *Lord Mayor*, the *Head* of the Corporation, is neither chosen, as formerly, by the *Citizens* or *Commons*, out of the Body at large; but by the *Aldermen* alone out of their own Corps, with the *Sufferance* or *Approbation* of the *chief Governor*, never otherwise.

Now, let any cool, considerate Man judge what Favours, what Mercy was *Lucas* to expect at the Hands of Men, whose *Usurpation*, whose *Tyranny*, whose *Corruption* and general *Iniquity*, he had so fully and plainly exposed; especially, when he was not quite a *Pet* of the Administration, under which they were appointed, and upon which they can hardly be supposed to be quite independent!

To the *lasting Honour* of the whole Administration, of the *nominal*, as well as *real Lord Mayor*, *Sheriffs*, &c. or of the *strong Man behind the Curtain*, who put the *pretty parliamentary Puppets*, as well as the *City Mummers* in Motion, Mr. *Lucas* was not disappointed in his Expectations: For, the next Term, a *Grand Jury* was impanelled, I will not say, *packed*, for the same Reason, that I would not give the *Knight* the *Lie*! This *Jury* however were composed of a *Member* of the *nemine contradicente Commons*, several *Aldermen*, *Sheriffs-Peers*, *City Commons* and others, who had personal Quarrels and were at avowed Enmity with Mr. *Lucas*. In this *Panel* it must be confessed, the *nominal* and *real Sheriffs* were mistaken, tho' they came within one of the Mark: For, notwithstanding the utmost Care and Pains in the impanelling and documenting this *Jury*, by the good *Sheriffs* and the *righteous Chief Justice*, *Whitshead II.* the very Man, who could not be said to have opposed the censuring *Lucas* in the *House*, opposed the *indicting* or *presenting* him without more positive Proof, than yet appeared to criminate him. With him some other conscientious Men joined, so that a *twelfth* Man could not be found to find the Bill or *Presentment*; to the great Disappointment of the *Court*, and to the moving the Rage and Indignation of Sir *Richard Cox*, so far as to make him reflect, with Severity and Rancour, upon the Character and Conduct of this *Jury* in the *House of Commons*. — This could not have failed of producing the desired Effect upon the succeeding *Grand Juries*, had the *Sheriffs* left such an

E

Influence

Influence necessary. But they did not: For, at the next Quarter Sessions, another *Grand-Jury* was more judiciously impanelled out of Mr. *Lucas's* most malignant Enemies on the first and some additional Forces; These did their Work dexterously. Then, out of the most *trusty Tools* on these two *Grand-Juries* and that of the County, another was impanelled the succeeding Term; who, to oblige their *Patrons*, to gratify their own *Malice*, to comply with the *Charge or Commands* of the smiling Lord Chief Justice, and to avoid the threatened Displeasure of the Commons, the superior Court, from whence *Lucas* was sent tried and condemned, presented the supposed Criminal in the Words of their Superiors, or made a *Presentation* of him, as they were pleased to call it in the Advertisements of their Shame, published at the Expence of the great Man in some of the *Dublin and London News-Papers*.—— Good Doctor! s not this an *Abuse of Power*? A *Prostitution of Law*?

—— How happy it would be for thy miserable and undone Country, that thou hadst as much *Justice* done to thee, as this Man has had *Injustice*!

LET us now look back to the Conduct of the nominal Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs and Commons. In the first Assembly after, the *Will* of their Master, the real Lord Mayor, &c. &c. &c. was known, with Regard to *Lucas*, and his Lordship's Creatures the Commons had shewn and directed all inferior Courts how to treat a Person, whom to acquit was criminal or penal, the Mummerys of Magistracy, the Petty Grandees of the City addressed the Lord Lieutenant and made a *supplementary Address* to that of the Commons in Answer to his Excellency's Speech to Parliament, expressing their *Indignation* against and *Condemnation* of this Enemy to his Country. At the same time they doomed him to *Disfranchisement*, for no better Cause, that could be assigned, than *Car telle est notre Plaisir*, because it was the Pleasure of the little nominal Rulers, and the Commands of the great real one. In the next Assembly, he was actually *disfranchised*, but in the following most extraordinary and illegal Manner.

THE Reader is desired to observe, that in *Dublin*, the *Common-Council* consists of two Bodies, as distinct and different, as the Lords and Commons. The Lord Mayor, and Aldermen sit apart in one Chamber, and the Sheriffs and Commons in another; and tho' they may occasionally hold Conferences with each other; yet, the Aldermen cannot

not sit, debate or vote with the *Commons*, nor th: *Commons* with the *Aldermen*. The *Commons* also have a Rule, that every Question with them is to be determined by *Ballot*, if demanded.

Now Sir Samuel Cooke II. came to the Mayoralty, and he piqued himself upon a lucky Opportunity of obliging his Patron, and sating his own Revenge, by fixing some Mark of Disgrace on his late formidable Rival and Antagonist, *Lucas*. He found the Question for disfranchising him was not likely to pass as glibly in the *Commons*, as he could wish, by the Means of the *Ballot*. Therefore, to make sure of the Point, he sent and had the *Sheriffs* and *Commons* called into the *Aldermen's* Room. Some of the few sensible and free Men among them opposed putting the Question otherwise than by *Ballot*, and in their own Room; and upon this retired to their own Room. Upon which, his Lordship ordered the Door to be locked and obliged the Remainder to divide upon the Question in his Presence, and in Spight to the strongest Remonstrances of the *Recorder*, against the Injustice and Illegality of the Proceeding, had it determined, as he directed, in the *Affirmative*. Upon the Close of the Assembly, the *Citizens* came to the Court of *Darein-Hundred*, where they have a Right to put a *Negative* upon all the Acts of the *Common-Council*. But, here his Lordship commanded them to disperse, informing them, he was now doubly armed with Power to punish them, and when they disregarded his Orders, he sent one of the *Sheriffs* for the *Army*, and in the mean time ordered his Servants to hold lighted Torches to the *Citizens* Faces, and his Clerks and Creatures to take down their Names, that he may, as he told them, judge which to commit to Prison, and of which to complain of a *Breach* of *Privilege*. But, this not terrifying them from giving an unanimous *Negative*, his Lordship greatly enraged, declared it to be *no Court*, that it should *never* again be called, and that *no Regard* should be paid to their *Prohibition*. Thus, poor *Lucas* was, without any Sort of Regard to Justice or Law, to the Customs and Usage of the City, nay to common Sense, but, upon the Principles, on which he was condemned in the *superior Court*, spoiled of the Rights and Privileges of a Citizen, of a Subject, of a Man! However, it answered the Intentions of his Persecutors, who only wanted to make *Lucas* hateful or despicable abroad, to throw a Veil over their unjustifiable and iniquitous Treatment of him at home. So, the good Lord Mayor informed

his excellent Master of his Success in disfranchising Lucas, and the great Man got it published in the several Newspapers of London and Dublin. What must Strangers, who did not know these extraordinary Circumstances think, of a Man thus treated? — Nothing less, than that he was very obnoxious to the Society of which he was a Member, that he was wisely and justly cut off, and indeed, that no Treatment could be bad enough for him. And for this Reason, there is all this Industry used by C. x, C. . . ke, W. st . n, &c. and their Master, to publish the several Censures, they had got pass'd by just or unjust Means, upon this innocent Object of their Displeasure.

BUT, to shew the Humanity and Justice of some of these benevolent Patriots a little further; it is remarkable, that when upon the Motion of that worthy Member, Mark Anthony Morgan, Esq; the House address'd the Lord Lieutenant to proclaim this condemned Charles Lucas, His Excellency was pleas'd to publish his most gracious Proclamation in the Dublin Journal of December the 16th, by the Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland, A Proclamation for apprehending Charles Lucas, Apothecary, &c. In which it is observable, that his Excellency was so tender of the national Interest, so unwilling to run any Risk of increasing the national Debt, and so well inclined to grant the unhappy Refugee all the Favour, he would stoop to ask, that he charged and commanded all Mayors, &c. to take and apprehend the said Charles Lucas, without offering a Penny Reward for the Service, so as he may be proceeded against according to Law. Yet, there was a new and very different Edition of this Proclamation published by somebody in the London Gazettee and other Papers, said to be issued by the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland, the better to fasten the fictitious Infamy on a Man, in every Thing, but his Character, already undone! And this Tack, I suppose, is what our Author alludes to, when he mentions the avowed Satisfaction of all Men of visible Property, of untainted Principles, and ingenuous Dispositions at the Condemnation of Lucas. — But, if he can prove this single Assertion, or even shew that one Man of good, sound Sense, Judgment and Character, of free and independent Principles and Fortune, and thoroughly acquainted with the whole Nature of the Case, joined in, approved, or express'd any Satisfaction at the unparalleled Treatment given this SUFFERER for the LAWS and LIBERTY of his Country, I will

will immediately give him up and without Place or Pension, shall join with *Cox*, and the rest of the Crew, or consent to be, like him, set up as a *political Weathercock* on *Birmingham Tower*.

WHAT a tedious and most disagreeable Task have I got on my Hands; exposing Vices for which I want suitable Names! — I have got thro' no more than eight Pages yet, and almost every Paragraph would require a Volume to set it forth in the true Light to Strangers to the Cause, and to the Character of the *Examiner*. But, as my Neck feels no Yoke, and the Cause of Truth and Virtue requires no Hire to spur on its Prosecution, I will attend my *Hero* a little farther, and beg the patient Attendance of my Reader.

IN the latter End of the eighth Page, he makes some bold general Assertions, and as usual, without offering any Proof: One of which, indeed, neither requires or admits of any; to wit, *that he (Lucas) had the like Opportunity given to him to justify himself, that any Man ever had, in the like Circumstances.* — This may be very true: For, sure no Man was ever reduced to *such Circumstances.* — Then he says, *and that he was only ordered to be prosecuted for Offences, not properly punishable in that Place;* — For what then was the highest Punishment possible inflicted on him, *the declaring him an Enemy to his Country?* — O! not because he was judged or thought really *criminal*, but to prevent his Election. — Is the *House of Commons* a Court of *definitive Judicature* in any Matter, but in such as relate to the *Elections* and the *Privilege* of the Members? It is well known, it is not; and that for any Misdemeanors or Breaches committed with regard to *these*, Imprisonment is the only Punishment, the *Commons* can inflict. The *Commons* may pass Censure upon any immoral, illegal or criminal Papers or Writings; but, if they lay hold on the Author or Publisher of such Papers, they can no otherwise proceed to punish him, than by *impeaching* him, which brings the final Trial to a *superior Court*. But, this would not answer the Purposes of the Prosecutors of *Lucas*. Therefore, they tried and condemned him first, without hearing his Defence or Justification of himself, then punished him, by stigmatising his Character in the deepest Manner, and then order'd him to be prosecuted further in an *inferior Court*, for the *same Crimes*; for, they ordered him to close Imprisonment for an *imaginary* Breach of Privilege besides.

See

See what an Advocate here is for the *Faction* ! How well, how hardly has he earned his *promised Wages* ! — The imputed Offence of *Sedition*, &c. was not, he says, cognizable by the *Commons* ; so, they ordered the Author to be prosecuted for it in an *inferior Court* ; but, not till they had first found him guilty of the Charge, and as a moderate Penalty, just to stay the Stomachs of ravenous Adversaries, voted him an *Enemy to his Country* ! So, have I known a blundering *Justice*, in order to keep the Peace, give Command to his Attendants first to knock down the Object of his Displeasure and then commit him to the Hands of his dependent *Constables*.

In the ninth Page, he sets out with a curious Collection of Criticisms and Remarks on Part of a Paragraph of the Review, Page 37, after having with his usual Agility skip'd over the principal Observations and Arguments in the 35th and 36th Pages. The Part he chuses for his Animadversion is this ; — “ It appears to me, that this “ same Charles Lucas, of whom I know as little as most “ Men, that know him at all, is struck at to countenance “ the universally prevailing Corruption in that Kingdom ; “ that the Liberties of the Subject are ravished, and the “ whole Nation grievously wounded, if not absolutely “ enslaved, in him ; &c.” This he would have the World imagine is representing Lucas as a significant formidable Person and the only incorrupt Member of the Community of Ireland. It is however plain, the Doctor and his Master and their Adherents judged him so, or they never would have struck at him as they did. “ The thriving of any one “ single Person by honest Means, is the thriving of the “ Common-Wealth wherein he resides,” says the great Lord MOLESWORTH. And consequently, wounding him is wounding the Body Politic, of which he is a Member. But, let Mr. Lucas be as insignificant, pitiful and corrupt, nay, as criminal, as his Persecutors — would represent him ; if he was deprived of a single Privilege of the Subject, which it is confessed he has in many Instances, the whole Nation is wounded in and thro' him. If a Strafford or a — the worst of his Successors, or if a Chastres, a Wilde, nay, a Marshal, a Tisdal, or a Cox should be cut off or oppressed, without any Regard to the Principles and Rules of Justice and Law, some of which Mischiefs by the by, Lucas has probably prevented, the Liberty of the Subject would be ravished and the whole Community wounded or enslaved in any of them. But, this

is a Principle of no Weight, with narrow-minded, self-interested *Partizans*. Now, see the *doughty Knight's impartial Account of the Affair*, Page 9, 10. I hope the Reader will give me Leave to reverse it, and I shall then submit to his Judgment, which comes nearest to Truth: *L——s* was pointed at and brought down, to discountenance all Enquiries into the State of the Nation and City, to prevent the Subjects further learning their Duty and their Rights under the Laws and Constitution of their Country; least they should improve in Virtue and exert the Principles of true Loyalty and genuine Liberty; to gratify different jarring *Factions*, and to bring about such a perfect Coalition of Parties, as could not fail of preparing the Way for the *Impositions* and *Grievances*, which soon after followed, and which were of such a Nature, as, among any other People, to have stirred up an *Insurrection*, instead of only extinguishing or assuaging that generous Ardour for the Defence of the Establishment, which so remarkably shew'd itself among the Citizens of *Dublin* during the late *Scottish Rebellion*; to overwhelm our Laws and Liberty in *Anarchy* and *Slavery*; to expose the Rights of the People to the violent Incursions and Incroachments of the *Great*, and to subject all to *despotic Power* and the *ravaging Tyranny* of *Noise* and *Nonsense*: For these Purposes; and to facilitate the wicked Designs of some corrupt Men in Power, was there a general Combination formed of all those, who had any thing to ask or any thing to dread, in order to oppose and to destroy this poor crazy Apothecary, this watchful Dragon, who guarded the *Golden Fleece*,—— the PREROGATIVE, LIBERTY and RIGHTS of the King and People. I challenge any Man in the Opposition or Persecution, to assign any other Cause or Reason for the violent precipitate Proceedings against this most loyal and faithful Subject. If they cannot, what Attonement can they make him or the Public, for the Iniquity of their Measures, and the Spirit of Discontent they have universally raised among the poor People in *Ireland* in general?

IN the 10th and 11th Pages, the Doctor hauls in Mr. *La Touche*, whose Name he could not mention without Shame and Confusion, if any Mark of Grace were left; then concludes with saying, that *Lucas's Crime* was, in not decently submitting to a solemn, wise and just Judgment of Law;—— tho' it is remarkable, that it is of the perem-
tory

tery Denial of such a Judgment, that Lucas every where complains.

THEN he goes on with a Rhapsody of the same incoherent and inconsistent Assertions, full of nameless Abuse, gross Scurrility and false and groundless Accusations, and says, *Lucas* ran into all these wicked Measures, because the chief Governor would not comply with his desperate Proposal to direct the Attorney-General, to bring a Quo Warranto to overturn the Charter of Dublin, the Metropolis of Ireland.—— I am satisfied this will appear of a Piece with the rest of the Doctor's Charges against Mr. *Lucas*, to all those, that know his Character or his Writings.—— It is reasonable to imagine, He could be a Favourite of the Citizens of Dublin, who had attempted to dismantle them of their Franchises? —— No certainly. And Cox well knows, that *Lucas* has made it out, that the Aldermen are no legal Part of the Corporation, and consequently, that the abolishing the Name and Order, would in no Sort dissolve or hurt the Charter. But, upon the whole, he only complained of the Aldermen's being illegally appointed, and sought not to abolish, but to restore the Election to the legal Constituents, by the Advice of some of the best Lawyers in the Kingdom: For Proof of which, see *Lucas's COMPLAINTS of Dublin*, His ADDRESSES to the Citizens, His DEDICATION of the great Charter to the KING, &c. But, here as well as in Page 55, he charges Mr. *Lucas*, with opposing his own conceited Imaginations to the Decision of a Court, and says, that the Prime-Serjeant and Attorney-General gave their Opinions in favour of the Aldermen, against *Lucas* and the Commons.—— Sir R——d C——x, a Gentleman of such strict Regard to Honour and Truth,—as we have already shewn him to be, could not have intended this Pamphlet for the Meridian of Dublin, where it is known, that these truly learned and worthy Gentlemen made a most eminent Figure in their Pleadings for the Commons! an Abstract of whose Pleas and Arguments, with those of Counsellors Bradstreet and Vanderlure, and even of the Knight's present honest Compeer, Serjeant Marshal, is set forth in the COMPLAINTS of Dublin, Page 12, 13, 14. Nay, where it is as well known, that the Attorney-General, whose Judgment and Probity in his Profession, were never yet suspected, declared to the Plaintiffs in the Hall, that they had the best Cause, that ever was brought into a Court;
that

that they could not fail of Success in the granting the Motion, as it could not be denied, and that he could therefore answer for its succeeding, as far as to the bringing the Issue to be tried by a Jury, for whose Verdict no Man could be answerable. Yet, the Author places this great Man on the Side of the Aldermen, without Hesitation, or Blushing !—Is it not enough, my good *chirurgical Collector*, that the Aldermen have you and the rest of your Class, with your powerful Master, of their Side, but You must strive to reflect upon Men of approved Sense and Virtue by bringing them into your corrupt Corps ?—Shew one of that Mould insisted in your Bands, and I shall not be afraid of the *Exile's* bringing an Action against me for sometimes blending the Name of Cox with that of Lucas in the same Sentence.

WELL ; sure such another tumbling Examiner was never employed by a Great Man !—He frequently bounces and flies from the Subject, and now from the Middle of the 38th skips to the End of the 40th p. of the Review ; in general he proves as close an Examiner of this Pamphlet, and as fair and candid an Explainer, as his most noble and amiable Grandfather, of mosty Memory, is before observed to have been of the City Rolls and Charters !

IN his 11th Page, he begins a Vindication of the worthy Successor of his worthy Grand-father, the Right Honourable the Lord Chief Justice Mansel, and with his usual unexhausted Stock of Modesty and Truth makes the best, —that his Lordship's Case will admit. But the happy Advocate unfortunately mistakes, or knowingly and willingly misrepresents nothing less than Time, Place, and Circumstances. For, though upon the Motion mentioned, Mr. Lucas gave Testimony, and pointed out Passages and Facts in the Charters and Customs of the City, yet he received no Compliments in the Court, but such as he receives, and I suppose, with equal Pleasure, in this and other Writings of Sir Richard Cox, with or without a Mask. Upon Enquiry, I find the Compliments or rather Flattery paid Mr. Lucas by this Great Man, who can smile, and smile, and be — a Judge, and can deal hard Words, as well as Hanging, to those who are so unhappy as to incur his Displeasure, were above a Year after this, upon Mr. Lucas's giving some Assistance in suppressing a great Riot, that had extremely disturbed the whole Town. Since the Publication of Mr. Lucas's Complaints,

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the

the Case has been altered : For it is most remarkable, that whether Mr. *Lucas* was in or out of Court, concerned or not concerned in any Suit depending, he daily felt the Keeness of his Lordship's Wit and Anger, or had it pointed at him in some Scurrility from the Bench. For which it must be confessed his *Lordship* made some Attonement by putting himself frequently in Competition with this poor, crazy *Apothecary*, by saying, *he would convince the World that he understood the Law and Charters, particularly Magna Charta, as well as Mr. Lucas, and the like.* What had the *Cork Examiner* to say to this ? And how far has he vindicated his most honourable *Fellow-Labourer* ? No Matter ; he threw Dirt and bespattered *Lucas*, and praised his Enemies, and that is all that the *Examiner* and his excellent *Master* fought. Let them enjoy it severally ;

Slaves satirise with nothing — but their Praise :

Their Praise defames, as if a Fool shou'd mean,
By spitting on your Face to make it clean.

YOUNG.

HERE again, the flying *Examiner* takes another Fling and skips over two Pages more, and then, like a true *Hussar*, attacks the Rear of the *Forces*, a Fragment of the Conclusion of a Paragraph of the *Review*, Page 43, which charges the Measures taken for the undoing *Lucas*, to have been concerted by some of the Heads of the *Junto* in *London*.

THIS the *Hussar* attacks as a new *Libel*, and with equal Truth and Decency denies. Though, that this Charge is true, is notorious, nor does any Man but C-*x* deny it. It was done so openly that *Tailors* and *Barbers* knew it ; nay, an *Irish Printer* told it in a public Coffee-House here as a Matter of Fact, which he had from a certain great *Lord*, and accordingly changed his Oeconomy in his Works in *Dublin* upon the Assurance that *Lucas* would be disqualified from sitting in *Parliament*, or expelled the Moment he took his Seat. Which the *Cork Surgeon*, from the same Authority, it must be presumed, frequently declares in several of his *Antidotes*, as a Point positively determined. But if this does not give sufficient Satisfaction, let him that doubts it secure the Author Indemnity, and he will name the great Man and the Chief of his *Junto*, who agreed upon these Measures.

NOTHING

NOTHING in this motly Performance tends more to the Honour of its Author, than his excellent Vindication of the renowned Commander in Scotland. — *Par nobile fratrum!* The Fellow-feeling of two similar Heroes is most commendable. The Truth of the Account in the Review is not called in Question by the new one, the worthy Baronet gives of the most valourous and noble Knight. Let the Parties concerned vindicate each other: I am quite out of the Question. And I can answer for Mr. Lucas, that it is a Subject he disdains to meddle with, as much as Cox dreads to meddle with Lucas's Arguments. This the hamstrung Knight knows very well: For, though he and Mr. Lucas spent several Days together at the House of the Right Honourable Gentleman in the Country, before the late Rebellion, yet, has Mr. Lucas, in the Castle, Court of Requests, and in the public Streets of Dublin, disdained to return the Salute of this high Favourite of Power, since, more than once, and openly assigned the Infamy of this Knight's Character as Cause for so doing. The same Cause might probably justify taking no Notice of another Knight, whose Works are answered at Reading, by those that are well informed of Facts. But to him I am determined to stick as close as his evil Conscience, lest he make a bad Impression on some on this Side the Water, who do not know the Hero. On the other, it is useless to meddle with this little Squib of State, whose whole Life's a Lie; there he may unheeded,

Burn, hiss and bounce, waste Paper, sink and die.

YOUNG.

OUR Author, finding his Credit likely to be called in Question, for Reasons best known to himself, in Page 15, turns Gazetteer, and publishes State Assertions by Authority; a Stamp which he expects must pass any thing current, whether true or false. But, whatever the nameless good Authority of this anonymous, this masked Gazetteer may be, I think it must fall very short of the Authority of a Paper written and signed by a Man, who has never forfeited his Credit with the Public in any Respect; whose Tongue or Pen was never prostituted to enslave or rob his Country, to flatter the Vanity of Men in Power, or to varnish over the Crimes of great or little Malefactors. By such a Man we are informed how he obtained Access to that affable,

and *amiable Nobleman*, what pass'd in the Conference, and what were the Consequences that attended it. See *Lucas's LETTER*, and his *ADDRESS*, with the *Preface* to the *Lord Lieutenant*, his *DEDICATION* to the *KING* ; to which add, the public Account given of the Affair, by *good Authority*, in the *Censor* of *October 7*, all which agree with the Representation in the *Review*, Page 43, 44. Which is peremptorily contradicted, and said to be *scandalously false*, by the *good Authority* of ——— the *Man* in the *Mask*.

THAT no honest Freeman could have treated the Lord Lieutenant with greater Respect than Mr. *Lucas* did, till he was *disgraced*, as the *masked Gazetteer* calls it, is evident from Mr. *Lucas's Works*. In the *Complaints of Dublin*, Page, 4, stands this Sentence ; ——— “ But
 “ thank GOD and the fatherly Care of his present Majesty,
 “ the Wounds given by those *corrupt Ministers* have been,
 “ as far as they were laid open, happily healed by some
 “ late Governors, whom, to avoid the Imputation of
 “ Flattery, I shall not name. And I must presume,
 “ without intending a Compliment, that *Courage* and
 “ *Loyalty, Truth and Liberty*, can never be Crimes under
 “ the Administration of one, who has eminently distin-
 “ guished himself in long, perilous and faithful Services to
 “ his Country, as well in the Councils, as the Field. If
 “ *Valour, Probity, and Wisdom* be, as is universally allow-
 “ ed, essential Parts of your Excellency's Character, from
 “ these, all that is desirable, *common Justice, a speedy*
 “ *Restitution of usurped Rights and Liberties*, and a *free*
 “ and *equal Distribution* of the Laws are to be hoped.” —
 — And here give me leave to observe, that in the preceed-
 ing Page, Mr. *Lucas* says, *the Constitution of the Country*
evidently appears to be in a declining State ; which was
 then tacitly confessed, or deemed no Crime, as it is this
 Year.

IN other Parts, he glances many respectful Compliments at his Excellency, which probably the Author would not now be pleased at reciting. In the Conclusion he shews, that considering some past Sufferings for the Cause, and the Danger of *new Oppressions* from such *Prostitutes in Power*, as dare openly to *refuse* the Subjects *Law and Right*, it would be better Policy to conceal his Name ; but among some other cogent Reasons he gives this, which proves his Confidence in the Virtue and Wisdom of the King, as well as in the Justice and Honour of the Lord Lieutenant ; —

But

But while a Prince reigns whose Throne is founded on LIBERTY, and a STANHOPE holds the Reins of Government, I can fear no such Tyranny. Then closes with a Declaration of all due Allegiance to the Sovereign, and thorough Respect and Duty to his Representative.

THOUGH this produced no desirable Effect, Mr. Lucas still persevered in his Purposes, and preserved the proper Respect to the Lord Lieutenant: For though he expostulates upon the Slight given his Fellow-Sufferers in general, himself in particular, in a Manner becoming a free and loyal Subject, yet he treats the private, as well as political Person of his Excellency, with pure Respect. This is evident from the LETTER from Mr. Lucas to the Lord Lieutenant, dated April 2, 1748; in which he represents the general Beneficence of his Majesty, in appointing him to dispense Justice to the Subjects of Ireland, and complains of the Oppressor's Wrongs, the Law's Delay, and the Infolence of Office. In this he acquits himself modestly, though strongly, of the Courage of Madness, and the Imputation of a turbulent or seditious Spirit; and declares his Motives for this Application, which I beg leave to transcribe; —

“ First, as a Member and a Lover of that *Common-Wealth*,
 “ from pure disinterested Principles; secondly, as a Man,
 “ who abstracted from that Splendour of Titles, Pomp,
 “ and Power that environ your Excellency, has all possible
 “ Honour for you, as an honest and good Man, which
 “ Character alone can with me constitute the truly great
 “ Man; for without it, *high Station*, to me, is *Dimi-*
 “ *nution*, and *Dignity*, *Disgrace*.” — And then in
 Case of Failure from any Cause, begs *Permission* to appeal
 to the KING. And in the *Dedication* to the King, when
 he comes to shew the Course he took to obtain Justice in
 every proper Court, and in complaining of the Proceedings
 of the Judges of the *King's Bench* to the Lord Lieutenant,
 in touching upon his Excellency's Behaviour, which made
 an *Appeal* to the Sovereign just and necessary, he speaks
 of his Slight with *Tenderness* and *Concern*.

BUT in his Address to the Lord Lieutenant before the
 Opening the Session of Parliament, he shews the *insepa-*
rable Connection and Union of Great-Britain and Ireland in
 one common Bond of Affection, Interest and Allegiance;
 and that he looks upon himself equally interested and concern-
 ed in promoting the Honour and Advantage, the Security
 and Welfare of the King and the People of each Kingdom.

Here

Here he informs his Excellency of the *violent and lawless Threats* daily and openly uttered against him, and that for no other Crime, that he knows of, than that of complaining of public Injuries, dangerous and destructive to the King and to his People. Then adds, "I have appealed to CÆSAR, — shall CÆSAR's Servants obstruct the laying my Complaints before the Throne? and even punish me for complaining? — Shall this be done under the Administration of a STANHOPE? — GOD forbid." — Indeed, he afterwards decries and expresses his Detestation of *ministerial Influence* and *Court Dependence*, and declares himself above having any thing to ask or to fear from the *highest Powers*. — No small Crime — in C—x's Sight, and perhaps in that of his Master. But he concludes with assuring his Excellency, that his sole Ambition is to discharge the Duty of his Station, and that in so doing he shall ever take Care to approve himself his Majesty's most unfeignedly loving and loyal Subject, as well as his Excellency's most dutiful, and most faithful, humble Servant. But what signifies all this and much more, that may be produced to the like Effect! — Our Gazetteer will, by good Authority, prove it to be a Chain of scandalous and malignant Lies: Or Marshal and Tisdal, a Pair of his Majesty's wise and worthy Serjeants, with a few Innuendoes and a little political or *fictitious Reasoning*, will prove this all Irony, Slander, Sedition, or Treason. And who can withstand such potent Adversaries, when they may be as well assured of the Concurrence of the Commons in such a Construction, as in that put upon the Words *legal and just Means*, in the Resolutions of the Weavers, which were deemed to be used as a Cloak to cover the *seditions and rebellious Designs* of that Corporation? — Whose Life, Liberty or Property is secure, when these are his Prosecutors, and those his Judges? — None certainly, but the Junto, their Creatures or Confederates in Corruption and Iniquity! — Let none then pity the Refugee whose Life has escaped the Fury of Tyrants: For, though he and his Family are reduced and broken, he lives, enjoys the gay Conscience of a Life well spent, breathes the Air, and treads upon the Land of Liberty: As he has no unbecoming Pride or Ambition, he cannot for himself, be much shocked at his late Disappointment: And as Riches have no Charm for him, he cannot much feel the Pinches of Poverty. The truly virtuous Mind shines brightest in Adversity.

The

The Man who keeps clear of the Lures of Luxury must be free ; and I think, if I know this *poor, despised Exile*, I cannot prove myself more benevolent, then in wishing, that not only his Persecutors, but even all my Countrymen were not only almost, but altogether such as he is, excepting his bodily Infirmities, and his Bonds !—— But to return to our Examiner ;

He is pleased to skip over four Pages more of the Review here ; only telling us, Page 16, that all that they contain is but imaginary, intended to introduce the most villainous String of Lies.—— How this is to be answered ; I leave every Gentleman to judge.—— In the subsequent Paragraph, he says, that Sir R——d C— x, whom I honour with being the principal Agent in the Affair, did not come to Town till Sunday the 8th of October.—— It is true, forgetting the Privilege of Parliament, as I suppose, Sir R——d arrived as he used to come in and go out of Town in the Vacancy of Privilege, on a Sunday.—— But, says he, “ I am authorized (that is ordered) to say, “ that he (Sir R——d) was not present at any Consultation about the Manner of proceeding against Lucas, “ or about any parliamentary Matter whatsoever before “ the Sitting of Parliament ; ”——neither Time nor Circumstances will permit the bringing Evidence to confront this bold Assertion. Let it rest upon the Credibility of his Evidence from the many foregoing and following Instances of his Falsehood, and from his general Character. But supposing it, for Argument Sake true, it will appear in Effect but a Prevarication, or a little low Evasion : For, it is evident from his own Words, Page 18, 19, and 20, where his Evidence may be taken with Safety, as it is against himself, that he did nothing, but upon the Result of Consultations, in the Execution of which he was actually and confessedly the principal Agent. But of this more in its Place.

In this Paragraph it is, that this State Tumbler positively denies, by Authority only known to himself, his being Author of the Observations before recited, of which Notice has been already taken ; and yet has the Face to assert with Confidence, that he ever did contend for the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, and always did labour to promote the Prosperity of his Country.——Of which he is challenged to give a single Instance, except what he denies, unless he means by setting up a Manufactory of Linen, which
may

may be hoped to tend to the Good of the Public; as well as to his private Interest. But let it be remembered, that the Public paid well for this, as the *Trustees of the Linen Manufactory of Ireland*, can testify. But this is not the Point: For, a little further forward, the *valourous Knight* means to quibble a little, and confesses, that *he laboured for these Purposes in no Instance more truly, than in the Opposition he gave to Lucas, and by helping to suppress that factious Spirit, which by Lucas's Means prevailed in the City of Dublin.*—Thus the Truth comes out! The opposing *Lucas*, and suppressing that Spirit, which he calls, in his usual *Politeness and Justice, factious*, which must live, while any Traces of the Constitutions of *Britain or Ireland* escape the destructive Hands of *Slaves or Tyranny*, is all the Merit he can boast; to this, he sacrificed his Country, and made a wretched Wreck of his Conscience, if, after a Series of profered Prostitution, any Vestiges of it were left; for this, he was promised Promotion, and this, he expects, should make *sufficient Attonement for a thousand Errors*;—by which, he must mean, deviating from the Dictates of *Court Parasites*, as he has sometimes done, to inhance his Price;—and procure him the Character of a firm Patriot,——of the *modern Cast*, such as are to be caught by a *blue String*, or a *red*, by a *Feather*, by the *Reversion or Shadow of a Place* or a *Pension*, or by the *Smile or Nod of a crafty Knave* or a *doating Fool in Power*. But, he has long since proved, that

*He'd be a Slave, a Pimp, a Dog for Gain,
Nay, a dull Sheriff for his golden Chain.* YOUNG.

In this Class of *Patriots*, of which, poor *Ireland* is proportionably prolific with *Great-Britain*, *honest, candid, ingenuous, polite, and public-spirited Sir R——d C——x, Bart.* the great Surgeon and presumptive *C——ll-r of C——k*, shall have his deserved Place;—unless, through the threaten'd Disappointment, he suddenly becomes a *Convert*, upon the Principles of his *Prostitution*.

SURE no firm Patriot ever got a more easy and concise Method of answering all the Charges of his Antagonists, than our *candid Examiner*! Were he not ordered to write, in fee with a Printer, and determined for him to make a Volume, though of *Scurrility*, he might have answered, not only the *Critical Review*, but all that ever was or can be

be wrote against him and his *Master*, as he has answered several of these Allegations. It is only pronouncing, by *Authority*, he dare not name, as in p. 17, *it is all false*; and streightway Truth and positive Facts vanish at the *Ipsè Dixit* of—the *Man in the Mask!*—The worthy *Gentleman* happens to be too far off for any Man in *England* to make him a *proper* Reply; therefore, I hope to be excused for the present. Till a fit Time and Opportunity offers of treating this *polite*, this *elegant*, this *free* Writer, as he deserves, let him plume himself upon this Consideration; that

*Fate never wounds more deep the gen'rous Heart,
Than when a Blockhead's Insult points the Darr.*

In the latter Part of this and in the succeeding Page, he braves and glories in what must ever prove the indelible Reproach of every Administration; the perverting the *best* civil to the *worst* military Government. It is true, it is no great Matter to the Public, whether they are to be enslaved by a *standing Parliament* or a *standing Army*: Either is sufficient for the Destruction of any State. But, what can withstand the combined Force of both? Heaven guard *Britain* from the Calamities, in which these have already involved a neighbouring, confederate Nation!

I BELIEVE every Man, except the *Collector*, who is not to meddle or be moved with *Arguments*, will confess, that where the CIVIL POWER is not to be executed without the Assistance of the *military*, whether by *Terror* or *Force*, there the *civil Government* and *Authority* is suspended or subverted, and becomes but an empty Name.

LET us now examine how far this is the Case of *I——d* in general, of *D——n* in particular; though it is with Grief and Horror, I take the sad Survey.—I will venture to affirm, from certain Knowledge, that there are no People in *Europe*, perhaps in the World, more amenable to *Law*, more dutiful and more submissive to the Authority of the *civil Magistrate*, than the People of *I——d* in general, those of *D——n* in particular. And yet, I will be bold to pronounce, that there is no *Christian* Country in *Europe*, where the *civil Government* is so seldom exerted duly and properly, and where *military Force* is so much countenanced, so frequently exercised, and so visibly preferred to, and used, as it were, in *Contempt*, nay, to the ma-

nifest Destruction of the *civil Power*, as in *I——d*, especially in the most dutiful and loyal Part of it, *D——n*.

It is there not at all uncommon for the *Army* to arrest and imprison Men, without any Sort of Authority from the *civil Magistrate*, as well as to be sent with a *civil Officer* to take some *petty Offenders*, as well as to attend the Execution of the Law, if it be but to *Bridewell* or the *Stocks*. This has brought the *civil Government* into such Contempt, especially with some of the Gentlemen of the *red Coat*, that it is not above three Years, since the *commanding Officer* of the *Army*, that guards the King's *Castle* in *D——n*, took a Party of *armed Soldiers* in the Dead of Night, deserted his *Garrison*, and for his Diversion or Improvement, exercised his *Forces* on the *civil Power*, in *storming* several *Watch-Houses*, and *assaulting*, *wounding* and *incurably maiming* the *Constables* and *Watch* of several *Parishes*, to the extreme Terror of all the *Inhabitants*. Yet, though the *Directors* of the *Watch* for these *Parishes*, prosecuted these *mid-night military Rulers*, (which, in a civilized Country, would be deem'd and treated as *Rioters*,) at an Expence too, of three or four hundred Pounds; yet, no Penalty, *civil* or *military*, can be got inflicted on the principal Offender; except being *indicted*: For, having got the *Court* of his Side, he has so baffled the Prosecutors, and put them to such Expence, (which should be supported by the Crown,) that they were often determined to drop it and abide by the first Loss and Damage. When it happen'd once to be brought near a Trial, the *L——d C——f J——e M——y* smiled, and recommended an amicable Accommodation. The Parties agreed, the Officer submitted to the *Directors*, and they desired no more, than the Aggressor's paying the Costs of Suit, and making some small Attonement to those, that were personally injured in the Affray. When this was made known in *Court*, his *L——p* opposed it, as *unreasonable* and *unjust*; abused the several *Directors* of the *Watch*, particularly Mr. *Lucas*, in as gross Terms, as those, with which, he treats the latter in his learned and elegant CHARGE to *Grand Juries*; told them, he saw, they wanted to make a Property of the Gentleman, for running into a little Frolick in his Cups, and that he would not fine him; so, put off the giving Judgment in the Cause for six Months longer; and I do not hear that it is yet judiciously determined. Thus, are *Freedom*, *Law* and *Justice*

Justice dispensed in happy *I——d*! Who can know this and be silent,

*When flatter'd Crimes of a licentious Age,
Reproach our Silence, and demand our Rage?*

YOUNG.

BUT, to give a further View of this *new military Government*.—If but the slightest Contest happens at the Election of Corporation Officers, or even at the admitting of Freemen, the weakest Party, if they have the City Magistrates of their Side, frequently create a Disturbance, and then threaten the other with the *standing Army* and sometimes bring it to intimidate and over-awe them. And it has been known, that the *Army* has been brought to the *Tholsel* or Town House of the City at a general Election, and order'd to fire upon the Populace indiscriminately, under the Pretence of quelling a Riot, probably raised for the Purpose.

BUT, *military Execution* has not, in the Memory of Man, been carried to the Pitch, to which it was extended in *I——d* last Year: Whenever any Body more just or rational, or more *timid*, than ordinary, gave any Sort of Opposition to the manifold open and secret, illegal and oppressive Measures taken by *certain Managers* to prevent the Freedom of the late Election, representing it, as not only *evil*, but *dangerous* to be attempted upon a People actuated by such exalted Sentiments of LIBERTY and LOYALTY, as were now observed to prevail, almost universally; the Answer always was, *What can the seditious and disaffected Wretches, Papist Mob, Rabble, &c. &c. do against the Force of the Standing Army? If they should dare to stir, the Army is ready to mow them down and trample them under Feet*.—This was the Language of *Court Parasites* in general, many of whom, particularly the *bloody-minded State Surgeon*, openly declared, *they wished for nothing more, than the Citizens giving some Handle to the Army to cut them to Pieces*. In Consequence of which, let us now see how these most generous and loyal Subjects were harrassed, insulted and abused by the *Army*, all the last Winter.

IT is on all Hands confessed, that nothing tending to a Breach of the Peace, or inconsistent with the strictest Civility, Decency and Decorum was offered to any Man, before the late Election, or the Persecution of Mr. Lucas, by the Citizens of *D——n*; for whom this *polite and learned*

Examiner, his *Associates* and their *Master*, can find no better an Appellation, than *disorderly, disaffected, popish and rebellious Rabble, Mob, &c. &c.* Yet, the Army was kept on a constant *Piquet* for a considerable Time; and not only those, who mounted the usual Guards, but they, who more for Pomp or Ornament than real Use, lined the Streets upon certain Occasions, were charged with *several Rounds of Powder and Ball*. This, the *wise Examiner* partly confesses, and fully applauds, p. 17, 18, I must suppose, by *Authority*, tho' *anonymous*. This was the *just Return* made for the long-approved and unshaken Fidelity and Loyalty of the Citizens of *D—n*, who are in most of their Charters since the *English* Foundation of that City, *thank'd* and *honour'd* by the *Crown* for *these Virtues* and for their *ready Services* upon all Occasions in *suppressing Insurrections* and other *rebellious Attempts* of the Subjects, as well *English* and *Scots* as *Irish*! This was also deem'd a *proper Compliment* to be paid Men of such distinguished Affection and Attachment to the present Establishment, as to have put themselves in *military Array*, *equipped* and *disciplined* at an immense Expence, and to have held themselves constantly ready for Service during the last *Scotish* Rebellion, determined to defend and support the King and Constitution of their Country, or die in the glorious Attempt!—But this was under the Administration of a *Patriot Governor*.—A Word to the Wise;—*In corrupted Governments, the Place is given for the Sake of the Man; in good Ones, the Man is chosen for the Sake of the Place.*—The Good-will of the Governed will be starved, if it be not fed by the good Conduct of the Governors. Marq. HALIFAX.

HOWEVER, this *military Government* was found most suitable to the Taste and Purposes of the Administration in *I——d* last Year. And therefore Schemes were laid to carry it further, to increase, extend and establish its Power: For, tho' our Parliament would not trust their great Deliverer King WILLIAM with more than twelve thousand Men upon that Establishment, even when the late King *James's* Power and Interest were hardly yet subdued there, and by an Act reduced the *Army* to that Number; and tho' in the Height of the late *Scotish* Rebellion less than one Third of that Number were judged and found more than necessary to defend the whole Kingdom; yet, this Year the *military Power* is augmented to the additional Expence of 48 or 50000 Pounds a Year to the Establishment, by
incorporating

incorporating as many Officers in the Room of private Men, as keeps up the limited Number, and as might serve, to command ten Times that Number; which at a very short Warning may furnish as great an *Army* as ever, confused the Bowels of these Kingdoms. And all this at that remarkable Conjunction, when *Britain* wisely reduced her [*Land-Forces*, and when her *Patriots* at immense Pains and Labour got some of the *Stings* of the intended *Mutiny Bill*, drawn or blunted! — When a wise Ad———n thought it fit to give every Lord L———t of I———d, since *Queen Anne's* Reign, the *Lis*, by laying a Duty equal to a Prohibition on the I———*sb* H—p—n *Hemp* Manufacture, which every preceeding Governor recommended to be promoted, improved and extended, by the Sanction of our Government, as some Sort of Equivalent for the *Woollen* Manufacture, by false Policy suppressed in that Kingdom, to the evident Destruction of that Trade in both Nations! — And when, in the Sight of the I———*sb* P———t, the highest and most intollerable Insults, that were known since *Cromwell's* military Government, were given the *civil Power* of that unhappy Kingdom; of which I beg Leave to instance but a few.

No Election was ever known to be carried on more peacefully than the last in D———n; yet notwithstanding, one Mr. D———n, one of the City Sheriffs, and who is now reputed, in Reward of these, his Services, to have been appointed a *Deputy-Alderman* to one Alderman *Stanhope*, said to have passed a *Conge D'elire*, obliging that venerable Board of City Senators to elect him into their Corps; in order to shew that the *civil Power* was not able to make or support the Election of a Member of Parliament, without *military Force*, drew out a Body of the *Army* before the *Tholsel*, the last Day of the Election. — A small Specimen of I———*sb* Liberty! — Of the Strength of, and Regard paid to, the *civil Constitution* of that happy Kingdom!

*Grant me, kind Heaven! to find some happier Place,
Where Honesty and Sense are no Disgrace;
Where once the harrassed Briton found Repose,
And safe in Poverty des'd his Foes.*

JOHNSON'S *London*.

AFTER the late Election, which may more properly be called, *The Imposition* of Members on D———n, the Spirit of the oppressed People naturally shewed it self in

in the Theatre. There, a just Detestation of *Slaves*, as well as *Tyrants*, and the proper Applause of *HEROES* and *PATRIOTS*, were shewn upon all Occasions. This, it seems gave great Offence to the *confederate Managers* or the Administration ; it must therefore, by all Means, be suppressed. But, their ill-timed and injudicious Resentment, rather incensed and enraged than appeased the injured Multitude. The Applause or Condemnation of Persons in the Drama or Incidents in the Plays were by an easy Transition, transfered to actual Persons, who performed Parts somewhat similar on the Stage of Life. Soon after, the Galleries erected themselves into *Mock-high-Courts* of Justice, and in Imitation of an *higher Court*, but upon clearer Evidence and better Principles, brought some great Delinquents to Trial, and, *nemine contradicente*, expelled some *Members of the House*, and voted them *Enemies to the King and Constitution of their Country* ; at the same time, as justly and unanimously distinguishing others with due Applause and Honour. This could not fail of irritating the *guilt-galled Champions of Corruption*. And they tried all Means to suppress it. Where Law could not be drove, *military Force* was employed. The Galleries were then set with *armed Soldiers*, before whom it was penal to speak, hiss, clap or even to sigh. By these many of the Audience were snub'd and insulted upon the most frivolous Pretences. One Night in particular a certain Person sighed and groaned heavily ; upon which, some of the *military Inquisition* took upon them to interrogate the *Groaner*, who, upon being asked with Fury and Violence, *why he dared to sigh and groan*, and *for what ?* answered with Calmness and good Humour, *he hoped there was no Crime in giving a Groan for the old Woman in the Castle*. Which being by a *learned Law-Innuendo* construed to be a certain great Man, the poor Groaner was hauled out and sent under a strong Guard to *New-Gate*. Who will now presume to contradict Sir R——d C——x, the great *State-Surgeon* or *chirurgical Collector*, when he asserts and vaunts, *that the I——sh are all absolutely enslaved ?* Sure this alone might serve to prove his Assertions !

O ! BRITONS ! O ! my Countrymen ! beware ;
Gird, gird your Hearts ; the Romans once were free,
Were brave, were virtuous ———

DYER'S Ruins of Rome.

Let

Let whoever doubts read a little further and receive ample Conviction.

THE last Instance I shall mention, is of somewhat an higher Nature. This Preference given the *military* to the *civil Power*, and the Dominion exercised by the former over the latter, could not fail of exciting that Jealousy between the *Populace* and the *Soldiers*, which soon after shewed itself in the most frequent dreadful Riots between the one and the other, in which many were grievously wounded and maimed, and some lost their Lives. — When the public Peace was thus extremely disturbed, the civil Magistrate interposed. One of the Sheriffs had several of the Aggressors taken Prisoners, particularly two *Soldiers*, and had them committed to Goal. The *Soldiers*, flushed with many late Victories and Triumphs, became so incensed with this unexpected Indignity, that a considerable Party of them (tho' without any *visible Officer*, which shews how unnecessary it is to multiply Commissions there) marched to make Reprisals, bravely seized the *Sheriff*, who took their *Comrades*, hauled him thro' the Town to the Barrack, threatned his Life, and swore they would keep him a Prisoner there, 'till the imprisoned *Soldiers* should be enlarged; which he being unable to perform, they placed him under a Guard, while they went to the Prison, and demanded the giving up the *Soldiers*, on Pain of making a general *Goal Delivery*; which having, thro' Terrour, obtained, they carried them in Triumph to the Barrack, and then were *graciously pleased* to discharge their *poor, pitiful Prisoner*, the Head, Peace or civil Officer, one of the HIGH SHERIFFS of the capital City! — Who can envy the Happiness of *this* free and flourishing Kingdom? Could all this have happened — in *Babylon*, while the prime *Bassa*, the chief Governor of the *civil* and *military* Power resided in that City, and while the *Divan* or Parliament was actually sitting there, without reaching some of their Ears? It cannot be presumed or imagined. And yet we find no Attonement, no Reparation is made for this Violation, this Extirpation of the *civil Power*! On the contrary, the *military* is encreased and strengthened after having thus trampled under Feet the whole *civil Government*, for whose Protection alone they are raised and maintained! — Are these the Fruits of some of the *Patriot Baronet's* boasted Services for his Country? the *Rights and Liberties*

Liberties for which he says he has so long and strenuously contended? — Yes; and those for the founding and effecting which, he got his hardly-earned Preferment! Who can envy such conspicuous *Merit* its well-deserved Wages? when,

*This mournful Truth is ev'ry where confess'd,
Slow rises Worth by Poverty depress'd:
But here more slow, where all are Slaves to Gold,
Where Looks are Merchandise, and Smiles are sold;
Where won by Bribes, by Flatteries implor'd,
The Groom retails the Favours of his Lord.*

In the 18th p. this great Man, with his usual Modesty, contradicts, in part, and tacitly confesses in part, the Relation of the Proceedings against Mr. Lucas, recited in the Review, p. 49. It may be necessary to remind the Reader, that p. 16, he peremptorily denies having been in any Consultation relative to Lucas, before the sitting of Parliament; but here he plainly confesses having held such Consultations, and concerted the Measures afterwards taken before the second Day of their sitting. He cannot deny his refusing to make the Motion and calling it dirty Work, when Doctor C—p—r put him in mind of it the first Day in the House.

Cooper

—— Strange! the Doctor, a Man whose Sagacity is equal to his Honesty, should pitch upon the Patriot Sir R——d to make this pretended unpremeditated Motion, to do this dirty Work, without any previous concerting! The Knight does not presume to deny this Conversation with the Doctor; which is pretty strong Evidence of a previous Consultation with him or Somebody. He does not attempt to vindicate himself from the Imputation of having suspended his mercenary Arms, like an unpaid Swiss, or of the Charge of coming the next Day better prepared to do the Work, by a Promise of the Place of Collector of one of the two greatest Cities. No; he is too modest, or too timid to go this Length. So he endeavours to cover the whole infamous Project with his usual Abuse of Mr. Lucas, whom he is genteely pleased to call, the Bell-wether of the Faction, a desperate mad Apothecary, &c. and of the most worthy and loyal Citizens, to whom he can afford no better an Appellation, than a seditious, licentious, popish Mob, &c. &c. In the Conclusion of this Sentence, he boasts of his Success, and of the salutary Effects, the Public feels from his Measures. Yet, I challenge

challenge him and his *Confederates*, with their *Master*, to shew any better Effects they produced, than the *discouraging* or *suppressing Liberty and Loyalty*, and planting in their stead, *Oppression and lawless Force*, which necessarily begot *Disaffection, Distrust and Discontent*; unless he insists on that capital Service of *paying a small Part of the national Debt*, by the *accidental Exceedings* of the Revenue; at the same time, laying a Foundation for loading the Public with near double that Sum before the next Session, to make an Increase of the *military Establishment*, as unnecessary, as burdensome to that People, and as dangerous to the civil Liberties of this Kingdom, as they have already proved destructive to those of that. — What Pity it is, that so learned, so polite, so great a Man, so firm and illustrious a Patriot, as Sir R. G. should be so far intoxicated with the bare Court-promise of a Place, as to lose his Shame, Sense, Memory and Manners! In him, proud Man, behold,

Imbruted every Faculty divine
Heart-buried in the Rubbish of the World.

YOUNG.

IN the 50th p. he asserts, that no Step was taken to interrupt the Freedom of Election, unless censuring a Man for Writings, little less than treasonable, no way relative to the Election, was an Interruption. And in this and part of the subsequent Page, vaunts upon Mr. Lucas's insinuated Error in saying, that D——n had at that Time no Representative in Parliament.

Now, that every Paper wrote this Year by Mr. Lucas was relative to Elections in general, to the impending Election in particular, every Man of Sense, that reads them, must see and confess: For, all his political Writings, as well as his public Speeches, shew the Strength and Excellency of the national Constitution; that all the Breaches made or suffered to be made therein were owing to the *Ignorance, Supineness or Corruption* of the Members of Parliament; as the Repairs of these and the Preservation of the Whole must ever depend upon their Wisdom and Virtue; and then set forth how far it was the indispensable Duty of every Individual to contribute to this good End, by restoring and maintaining the Freedom of Elections universally, but especially in the Capital.

H

Now,

Now, the *Commons* have no Right or Power to disqualify any Man for a Seat in Parliament, who is not before his Election disqualified by Law, as a Person of *unsound Intellectuals*, *attainted* or *outlawed*. Mr. Lucas was a Man of common Sense, if he was not *wise*, it may be reckoned a Blessing, as long *Oppression* might have made him *mad*; that he had offended no Law in being, his Persecutors have tacitly confessed, if not proved, by their extrajudicial Trial, Condemnation and Sentence; however, it is evident he was *not guilty*, not legally convicted of any Crime, that could render him incapable of being elected to a Seat in Parliament; he was a Candidate for *D——n*, at a time, when she had no Member in Parliament; and when the Election was posted to come on in a few Days, a *Vote* of the *Commons* was passed to disqualify him from being elected, by declaring him an *Enemy to his Country*, and ordering him to *Prison* and to be a *second Time tried*, and in an *inferior Court*, for a Crime *fix'd* on him in a *superior*! Yet, all this, with the *righteous* Sir R. C. II. is very *wise*, *legal* and *just*, and no sort of *Interruption* to the *Freedom of Election*! — This is the *firm Patriot* of *happy I——d*! — Who does not admire the *Hero*?

BUT, this *wise* Man abuses the just old Maxim, *that every Individual has an Interest in every Member of Parliament*. It is easy to see thro' this coarse-spun Piece of Cobweb Sophistry. Every Representative in Parliament is to watch, guard and maintain the Interests of the whole Community in general, but more immediately of those in particular, for and by whom he is chosen and appointed to his Place. — *Dublin*, as a Part of the Whole, had or ought to have an Interest in every individual Member in the House. But, as she had no Person immediately appointed to represent her, thoroughly informed of her Case and Circumstances and particularly interested in her Welfare, she could not be said to be fairly represented; and therefore, every Act at this time done in the *Commons*, must be deemed *without her Consent*, and consequently *injurious* to her *Rights* and *Privileges*. She had then one of her *Sons*, one of her *Candidates* cut off, *without her Consent*, nay, without the common Forms of Law, or the least Regard to the Rights of a Subject. And this too, when it was evident, no Injury, no Obstacle, no Delay to legal Proceedings against *Charles Lucas* could have attended the postponing the rash and illegal Censure passed upon him before

fore the Election, at which Time he was less within the Power or Jurisdiction of the House, than he probably would have been after; before the Call of the House, and before half the Members had come to Town. How far Mr. Lucas can be supposed guilty of *treasonable* or otherwise criminal Writings, may best be judged from the *Information*, filed in the Name of the *Attorney General*, a Copy of which is annexed; and by considering the Answers given the same Charges in the *Critical Review*. But this with good Sir R. requires no further Consideration! — Very true; the more he considers it, the more it stares his self-accusing Conscience in the Face,

————— *That formidable Spy,*
Listening o'erhears the Whispers of his Camp;
His dawning Purposes of Heart explores,
And steals his Embryo's of Iniquity.

Consult this watchful Monitor, good Doctor, if you dare, and see if all your Artifice, with your *promised Collection*, can shield you from its poignant Stings and Arrows!

AFTERWARDS, this excellent Examiner peremptorily asserts, *that Mr. Lucas was not called in to give Evidence against himself, nor was he ever called the Evidence on the Floor.* — Observe how consistent this is with Truth and Sense, when in the same Sentence he says, *but he was called in, according to the constant and uniform Custom of Courts of Justice, to plead, guilty or not guilty.* Here you see, the House of Commons is made a Court of Justice; tho' it is no more so, in this Respect, than a Grand Jury, which has as good a Right as the Commons to make a supposed Criminal plead *guilty or not guilty* before they indict or present him. Yet such was the Justice and Legality of their Proceedings, that Lucas was never permitted to hear the Evidence taken against him, nor the Crimes with which he was charged, nor the Reasons why, or Purposes for which he was thus called in and questioned. If it were then just he should plead, how was it possible under these Circumstances? But the Doctor has told us, p. 8, that the Commons had no Right to take Cognizance of Lucas's Crimes; for, says he, *they were Offences not properly punishable in that Place.* Yet here, he says, *Lucas was called in to be tried, and to plead* — before whom? A Tribunal of incompetent Jurisdiction! or, to use the Examiner's own

Words, one, wherein *such Offences were not properly punishable* ! Then to what was he to *plead* ?—To an *Indictment* or *Impeachment*, for a Foundation for which the supposed Criminal's Confession was necessary ; yet which was, without that or any other legal Proof, then formed and fix'd at least in the Minds of the Persecutors, if no where else !

—Now, whether the *Knight* appears best qualified for a *Statesman*, *Orator*, *Judge*, *Lawyer*, *Examiner*, *Doctor*, *Collector* or *Tumbler*, let any cool, sensible, Man determine ; who has the *Virtue* to

*Turn from the glitt'ring Bribe his scornful Eye,
Not sell for Gold, what Gold can never buy,
The peaceful Slumber, self-approving Day,
Unfulfill'd Fame, and Conscience ever gay.*

As for the Truth of Mr. *Lucas's* being called *the Evidence on the Floor*, I appeal to every indifferent Person, who was then in the House. And as for the little, low Reflection couched in the Conclusion of the Sentence, the *Doctor*, with his usual Consistency with Truth and himself, takes Care to shew it groundless ; for he charges *Lucas* afterwards, with *Pertness* and *Insolence* offered to the *Chairman*, and even *disrespectful Words* to the L. L. in the House, p. 23, 25, 32. Of which *fearful, little Criminals* are seldom guilty, even tho' the *greatest Criminal* should, at their Presence, wax Pale, and so falter in his Speech, as to promise to prove very good Crimes upon them, *Review*, p. 54. For me, let *such Heroes* proceed,

And satirise with any Thing—but Praise.

In p. 22, he says, *of a Piece with this Tale is that of the Chairman* ;—In this I shall for once agree with his *Worship* ; both are alike incontestably true.

His *Examination* of the Paragraph of the *Review*, quoted from the 52d p. is to be equalled with nothing better than his preceeding Criticisms. The only Part that requires or admits any Remark is, that the Reasons, why Mr. *Lucas* should not have answered a Question, which no Man or Body of Men had a Right to put to him, are fully and fairly stated in the *Review*, p. 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, &c. Nay, even by the *Examiner* himself, in his 8th p. where he justly, but I suppose inadvertently, confesses, that Mr.

Lucas

Lucas stood before an *incompetent Judicature*. Then he says, *the Chairman had the Book thrown almost in his Face*, p. 25.——This is either true or false : If it be true, it is probable, *Lucas* was not quite as timorous, as faltering, as *his Accuser*——would represent him, p. 22. If it be false, both Charges fall with it to the Ground. Indeed, it is equally true with the Conclusion, wherein he charges *Lucas* with *presuming to insult the Commons of the Kingdom* in Parliament assembled : A Crime, with which, his most inveterate Enemies, not even *Marshal, Tisdal* or *Morgan* ever presumed to charge him. I must own, I verily believe, that it was not out of any Sort of Regard to the pitiful Persons, that sat there, as the *C——ns* of *I——d*, (but who proved themselves in Fact, but little, low contemptible Fools, who, as they were prompted, took upon them to be the *Prosecutors, Evidence* against and *Judges* of this unfortunate, innocent Man) that he behaved with all imaginable Deference, Respect and Humility before them : No ; I am persuaded, if I know Mr. *Lucas*, that it was out of pure *Pride* and *Self-Love* ; that is, he had too much *Pride* and was too respectful to his own Person and Reputation, to do any Thing unbecoming a clear Character, a sober, sensible Man, or that might hereafter tend to sully his fair Fame.——Would to God ! for the Sake of his Country, that his *Enemies* of all Classes could say as much for themselves !

How far *Kelburn's* Testimony is just or legal, let Gentlemen of Judgment in such Matters determine. The Evidence, he gave against *Lucas*, *Lucas* was not permitted to hear, and it could not therefore be contradicted.——How could he know *Lucas's* Hand ? Or swear to the fair and exact printing of any Thing, when he never composed or printed a Line ? But, *he obeyed the Summons of the House*, says Sir R.——Yes, and had the *private Documents* of *C-x*, who sent many of his Emissaries to tamper with Mr. *Evell* to make him Offers and Assurance of Indemnity and Favours to induce him to become an Informer against Mr. *Lucas*. And the *Wou'd-be Collector* says, *Evell would have done well had he done like Kelburn*. He might have said, like *C-x* ;——for a *Bribe* or a *Promise*, betray his innocent *Benefactor* or *enslave* his Country. True ; he might have escaped some lawless, *external* Persecution by so doing ; but how should he escape the *Worm that dies not*, the insatiable, ravenous Vulture, that incessantly preys upon the
Bowels

Bowels of such *Patriots* as Sir *Richard II* ? *Lucas's* scourging of this Class at their *Champion's* Behaviour, brings to my View that beautiful Passage in *DYER's Ruins of Rome* ;

————— Even yet me thinks
The veb'ment Orator in rent Attire
Persuasion pours, Ambition sinks her Crest ;
And lo ! the Villain, like a troubled Sea,
That tosses up her Mire ! Ever disguised,
Shall Treason walk ? Shall proud Oppression yoke
The Neck of Virtue ? —————

BUT I would ask this *firm Patriot*, was it criminal by any Law in being, to write these Papers ? ——— He must, to justify himself and his *Compeers*, with their *Master*, say it was. Why then was not the Law put in Force, without the violent, unprecedented Interposition of the H——se of C——ns ? Or, was it less criminal in the *Printers* or *Publishers*, who were the sole Gainers by them ? Against these, every Proof necessary to fix the *Printing and Publishing* could readily be made. Why were not they only struck at in the usual Manner instead of the *supposed* Author, against whom no legal Proof has yet been offered ? ——— The Answer to this, however plain and simple Question, is not to be expected from the *Collector*. But, it is undeniably this ; *The prosecuting the Printers and Publishers would answer no End to the Cause of Corruption, should the Prosecution have succeeded* : For, it could not interrupt the Freedom of Election. *Lucas* and *La Touche* must have been chosen and returned by a vast Majority, if not without Opposition, and some favourite Schemes, since carried into Execution might be in Danger of being frustrated or retarded. The cutting off *Lucas*, right or wrong, was the surest Expedient, as it offered an Handle, such as it was, to turn *La Touche* out of the House, however fairly, however freely elected and duly returned.

THE *Examiner*, with the same matchless Confidence that runs thro' all his Works, asserts, Page 26, that after *Kelburn's* Evidence, *Lucas* was asked whether he admitted the Books thus proved, to be his ? ——— Now I assert, upon as good Authority as *G-x* can produce, that in all the Forms in which *Lucas* was asked, whether the Papers produced were of his Writing or not, there being proved by this or any

any other Evidence was never mentioned nor glanced at, nor could *Lucas* have possibly known what Evidence was given against him when he was examined. But this is a trifling Piece of Exaggeration not worth touching on, in Comparison to the many others, to which our Author is obliged to have Recourse. I can also affirm, and I appeal to every indifferent Member, or honest By-stander to attest the Truth, that Mr. *Lucas* neither pointed out the further Day of Hearing, or promised to give a *Categorical* Answer upon any other Terms than those set forth in the *Critical Review*, p. 55, 56, 62 and 63, to wit, being brought before a *competent Judicature*, a Court of *definitive Judgment*, which the House of Commons is not, in criminal Matters. It would no Doubt be prudent in him to borrow Time to be better advised in such an extraordinary Case; but, two Days could have answered no End for him, tho' it plainly did against him. As for Mr. *J—n's* Sentiments, let him answer for himself; I do not pretend to be in his Secrets; for, I have not the Happiness of being in the Number of his Acquaintance; but *C—x* is Conjuror enough to know the most secret Sentiments and Intentions of all Men and takes upon him to express them to favour his own righteous Purposes.

UNTIL the learned and candid Examiner shews stronger Reasons to tax the Veracity of the Author of the *Critical Review*, than barefac'd Assertions, as groundless as malignant and scurrilous, it is hoped the former will not gain more than the latter can suffer in his Credit with the judicious and impartial. Therefore, it cannot be incumbent on the latter, as the Examiner asserts, p. 27, 28, to name the Members who allowed his Innocence and Integrity, till the former publishes the Names of those, who avowedly and publicly condemned and censured him, and upon all Occasions expressed an Abhorrence and Detestation of Charles Lucas and his scandalous Works. Let these be first produced, and the Examiner may be assured, he shall have the Names and Places of Abode of the others made known, and the fullest Proofs given of the Matters asserted to this Purpose in the *Review*. How far the Fifty-three Members attempted to prove, that Mr *La Touche* had no Connection or joint Interest with *Lucas*, or regarded such a palpable and base Chicanery as is shamefully couched in the Charge, I know not; but that there was neither, I can positively affirm, and upon Occasion prove;

prove ; tho' it is more than probable, Mr. *La Touche's* Election was secured by its being generally believed, that he had countenanced and approved, if not imbibed and adopted Mr. *Lucas's* political Principles. But whether or no these Gentlemen declared and avowed that no good Subject could be of Mr. *Lucas's* Principles, or in his Interest, or even of his Acquaintance, I cannot take upon me to say, Sir R——d may arraign them as he will ; but if they thought his speaking or writing worth their Notice, it is more than probable some of them would contradict him publicly, as most of them do privately, who express their Regard to Mr. *Lucas's* Principles and Character, and their Compassion for the sad Circumstances to which the whole Nation was reduced by the violent and lawless Persecution of this honest Citizen and loyal Subject. But, C——x will escape all Censure by denying the Paper to all but the *Faction* and their *Master*.

THERE never was an Assertion more apparently repugnant to Truth and common Sense than the following will presently appear. Nay the direct Reverse is throughout C——x's own Works, not only confessed to be true, but charged as a Crime upon *Lucas*. It must be observed, says he, that *LUCAS* made it a common Practice, by his own Report, to pervert every private Conversation he had with his Superiors to his own Emolument, without Regard to Truth, or Respect to the Character he made so free with ; he never failed to misrepresent the wisest and greatest Men as Favourers, Encouragers, nay, Admirers, of him and his Practices, Examination, p. 28. — Now there is nothing more notorious in *Dublin* than that the contrary to this is the Truth : For it was proud *Lucas's* constant boast, and what not a little recommended him to the Favour of the honest, disinterested and discerning, that all those that C——x calls *Lucas's* Superiors, and the wisest and greatest Men were constantly in Opposition to, nay, at Enmity with him : And *Lucas* and his Friends would at any Time have thought it a Reproach to his Cause, that those whom he exposed and proved guilty of gross Breaches of Trust and general Maladministration in their high Stations, C——x's wisest and greatest Men, should seem Favourers, Encouragers or Admirers of him. But, for a further Vindication of Mr. *Lucas* from this malignant groundless Charge, take the Doctor's own Words. *Antidote* Number I. p. 13. This State-Surgeon calls *Lucas* this

GRACCHUS

GRACCHUS of yours.—Did Gracchus flatter the Great or say or insinuate they were of his Side?—No more did Lucas.—Afterwards he adds,—*Consider seriously, what Weight his Propositions probably would have, amongst Gentlemen, who have been all, generally or particularly abused and vilified, by him.*—Yet C—x says in his *Examiner* p. 28, that LUCAS afterwards got easy Access to these abused and vilified great Men, and misrepresented them as his *Friends and Admirers!*—What Pity it is, a Man that stands so much in Need of a good Memory, should have so short an one!—His Memory seems to serve poor Sir R—d like his Conscience; they both desert him sometimes, and leave him in the Lurch, as the Devil and his excellent Master seem to have done.

IN the second *Antidote*, p. 4, he charges Mr. Lucas with *provoking, slandering and abusing* those from whom a Reformation, or a Redress of Grievances are to be hoped; particularly—the *Gentlemen who are to preside at, and be the Judges of, his Election.* By which to be sure he means the new *Electors*, the House of Commons; p. 6, with *Affronts* to his Majesty and to all the *Ministers of Government*; p. 15, with *affronting the Government*; with *impudently presenting a Libel to the Lords Justices against the King, against Great-Britain, against the Parliament of Great-Britain and Ireland, against the Lord Lieutenant, against the Judges, and against all the Officers under the Crown in general*; p. 16, with *unjustly impeaching all the King's Ministers*: Charges of this kind are copiously and frequently made thro' all the rest of this great Man's Works; yet see how palpably he contradicts all here, and says, that Mr. Lucas *sought the Approbation of these wisest and greatest of Men, or insinuated that he actually had it, to gain him Credit with the wretched, ignorant People of Dublin!*—Let C—x himself consider the Inconsistency of these Jargons. But why do I speak of this Inconsistency? Is not his whole Life a continued Series of Inconsistency and Contradiction? But, as our wise *Examiner* will, with his usual, his peculiar Effrontery, deny his being the Author of the *Antidote*, let me observe that he contradicts the Paragraph here recited from his *Examination*, p. 28. In many Parts of this same learned Tract, in the 3d and 4th Pages he charges Mr. Lucas with *villainously and barbarously sporting with the great Characters*; and shew, as one of the *Criteria* by which Lucas's Writings, or Speeches may be known, his *venomous*

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and virulent Aspersions cast upon all ; who for the Sake of, Truth and the Rights of their Country differ from him. Then in p. 11, one of the manifold Crimes which he, with as much Virulence and Cruelty as Falsehood and Injustice, attempts to lay at Lucas's Door, is, his having arraigned the Judges in most abusive and scandalous Terms before the chief Governor, and then bringing the Characters of the Governor and other respectable Persons before the Tribunal of the lowest People, incompetent Judges of Law or Reason; and there treating every Name superior to his own, with that unbecoming Familiarity and Disrespect, nay, with that foul Abuse and notorious Injustice, that tended to create in the Hearers a Detestation of all Government and Order. — Yet now, our forgetful, our firm Patriot says, that Lucas to ingratiate himself with the Populace, first abused all the wisest and greatest of Men, then boasted that they were all his Favourers, Encouragers and Admirers ! — Thus Sir R——d is determined never to leave off 'till he proves, as he promised, some very good Crimes on this poor Exile. See how happily the great Man succeeds ! Well ; he may say to his excellent Employer as a Couple-Beggar to a Man, who for his running the Risque of solemnizing a Marriage clandestinely, had put him off with palming a Piece of false Coin upon him ; You cheated me first, says the Priest, by giving me a false Piece of Coin, but I am even with you, for your Marriage is not a Jot better. — A promised Collection ! false Coin ! false Work ! Repentance — or Damnation.

THIS Pattern of firm Patriots, that knows little of what pass'd between the Speaker and Mr. Lucas, or that with his usual good Intentions, he knowing and designedly misrepresents it, or speaks, thro' Virulency, at Random, is evident from the palpable Falsehood of this Position, p. 28, 29. Thus, he had a Conference with the S——r before the Meeting of Parliament, not after he was publicly accused, as he falsely asserts. — Mr. Lucas was publicly accused on Wednesday the 11th Day of October ; the next Day he appeared before the House, which post poned further Consideration on the Matter 'till the Monday following. And on the Sunday preceeding, Mr. Speaker was pleased to honour him with an Hour's Conversation on his Case before his eldest Son, Mr. Boyle. — But, poor C——x was glad of a new Opportunity of licking the Spittle of a great Man, who, upon repeated just Provocation, in misrepresenting him to the late Bishop Clayton of Cork, in speak-
ing

ing Evil and Falsehood of him to several upon many other Occasions, and in endeavouring treacherously to supplant him in his Interest in the County of *Cork*, as he did in the Borough of *Clonikelty*, has often, as he still does, and ever must, treat *his Worship* most deservedly like a Dog.—— See here a true Specimen of the *Spaniel* ! He will do any thing for a *Bit* and a *Blow* : He can *turn* and *turn*——*lie down* or *stand*——*walk* or *run*——*fawn* and *cringe*——*fetch* and *carry*——*leap over a stick*——*and lick Spittle*—— Yet who can say *he* is not a Knight? yea a *Baronet* ? Honour to the Title ! Would thou wert a Gentleman !

Titles are Emblems of the *Good* and *Wise* ;
The *Knave* or *Fool*, that bears a Title, *lies*.

YOUNG.

WHERE *our illustrious Baronet* can not conveniently falsify, pervert or prevaricate, he has Recourse to his *Tumbling Art*. Here then he *skips* over above *five Pages* of the *Review*, and then, as usual, takes up a *Fragment* of a Paragraph to amuse, not satisfy, the Reader. Now he makes a pompous Parade upon this *Fragment* which is a Sort of Inference drawn from *Lucas's* Speech in the *Review*. The Paragraph begins thus, “ An Answer to this Purpose was “ probably expected from Mr. *Lucas*, by the *Ministry* “ and therefore, one of the L. L ——’s Secretaries, unable to conceal how far *he* and *his Master* were concerned and interested in this Prosecution, brought the *Dedication, Addresses, &c.* with which poor *Lucas* had the other Day presented his E ——y to the H ——se in his “ Pocket,” &c.—— Now, C—x endeavours to make it appear, that these Papers were, in Effect, extorted from his E. by an Address from the House. But, it is most certain, *no Address* was presented, when the Books were produced in the House, nor before the final Censure was pass’d upon *Lucas*. And yet, this Address was formally entered in the *Journal* and *Votes*, tho’ made after the Addresses were produced.

I MEAN not to dispute the L. L ——’s Right to send Papers offered him to be laid before either Houses of *Parliament*, for *Advice* : The *Chicanery*, under which it was done, and the *Commons* submitting to be made in this, and other Respects, such *Dupes*, is what I blame and would

expose. But, let me ask *how did Lucas make this act necessary?* Or, *why has he no right, and the Public no Room to complain?* As it is asserted, p. 13. — Hear the Collector's Answer — *For the Honour and Privileges of Parliament were thereby vindicated, which are the Honour and Privileges of the People.* — That all the *Power, Authority, Honour and Privileges* appertaining to *Parliament*, are derived from, and held in *Trust* for, the *PEOPLE*, Lucas has every where publicly and privately contended, and every sensible Man has conceded. But, that when they are turned against, not used to the *Protection and Defence*, of the *Right of their Ward*, they are most dangerous and destructive, and the *Parliament*, which thus far recedes from the *Principles of the Institution*, acts regardless of the *Honour and Interest*, of the *Liberties of the People*, or speaks a *Language foreign* to the *honest and loyal Sentiments* of the *Constituents*, deserve not the *Name of Parliament*; they are no longer the *faithful Ministers and Servants*, the just *Trustees and steady Guardians* of the *PEOPLE*, their *Constituents and Wards*; they become their *perfidious Robbers, their Tyrants, their Inslavers*. Such were the *Commons* of whom the great and good Chief Justice HOLT says, *they assemble to swallow the Laws and Liberties of the Nation in the bottomless and insatiable Gulph of their own Privileges*. What Orator can prove this *long-standing Irish Parliament* of a better Mould? — Not this bold Advocate for *Corruption and Tyranny*. The best that can be said of the *Gentlemen* is, that they had no *Security*, but in *Extremes*;

He that is cruel must be bold in Ills,
And find his Safety from the Blood he spills.

ROWE'S *Lucan*.

AFTER what has been offered to prove the malignant Intentions and the premeditated Falsehoods of this extraordinary Hero, Sir R — d C — x, can any one expect, nay, bear, my pursuing him thro' all his low Subterfuges and Protean Forms any further? — Sure it is impossible! — When a Writer lays aside all Regard to Modesty and Truth, he becomes offensive to every Reader, and he that stirs up his Works can only hope to raise a Stench. The indignant Reader will however pardon our pursuing him, where he wears but the Appearance of Truth; let his Insolence and Slander die with his murdered Conscience.

FOR

FOR Decency's Sake, I shall pass over what he is pleased to Answer with his *usual Elegance, good Manners and Justice*, by calling it, a *Chain of Lies*, p. 34, which, to answer in Words and in public, would be descended to the contemptible Meaness of a *Clodius*, or a *C—x*. I shall therefore, pass it by for the present, and leave Time to bring the Truth to Light, while I examine the Quotation from the 61st p. of the *Review*, in the 36th p. of the *Examination*.

THE last Quotation from p. 28, of the *Review*, was but a Fragment, and here p. 36th, he takes another Fragment: Well known that broken Sentences alone can be wrested to his malevolent Purposes. I beg leave to observe, that the Part of the last Quotation, which he left out, as beyond the Reach of his perverted Sophistry, and which fills up the Blank, he leaves between that and this, is the following; "The Gentlemen on the other Side came too well prepared to be moved by any thing, that would possibly be offered in the H—se: The *chief Agents* brought their Motions, the Sum of their respective Instructions, ready drawn in their Pockets. Then, the Report of the *Committee*, to which the Consideration of these Papers was referred, which according to Order, was called a *Committee* of the whole H—se, tho' not one third of the *Members* was yet come to Town, nor ever does in *Ireland*, 'till the Elections are over, was received."—Observe, all this is tacitly or verbally acknowledged or confessed; and the utmost the Examiner can say against it is, that tho' it has been sometimes difficult to make up an House, that is forty Members, the first Day of the Session; yet, this Parliament, was so well documented, that in the most memorable twelfth Session, they had their Number compleat and ready to do all the Jobs, of the Court! If he could prove there was much more than the Number necessary to make an House, this political Conjurer would hardly fail of making it appear.

THE next Paragraph he treats in the like Manner by Fragments; but he points it out as an Heap of Nonsense, and then, by a bare Assertion, attempts to answer, or criticize upon, it; and in this as in most other Points, attempts to put Truth out of Countenance, by Abuse and Impudence.—Not a Word of the Flattery offered the Citizens in the Gallery, nor of the Compliments paid the great Man upon the Success of his Forces in the standing Parliament, without the

the Aid of the *standing Army*, &c. &c. These are all to be buried in Silence, as nothing can be said to discountenance them !

IN his 38th p. he says, *the Persons threaten'd by anonymous Letters and Placarts went on calm and undisturbed : They felt the Composure of good Consciences.*—Indeed, C-x is the only Man of the whole Set of *national Banditti*, that can pretend to this : Witness the *military Force called upon*, the *twelve Rounds of Powder and Ball*, &c. &c. But C-x needed not *Conscience* to make a *Coward* of him ; for he became such, upon Record, after he was well known to have stifled or erased all Traces of *Conscience*. And since some mistaken Zealots threaten'd his Life, it is well known, that *Cromwell* was never more restless after the honoured HARRINGTON declared against him, and the brave Colonel *Titus* justly shewed, that *killing a lawless Reprobate and Tyrant was no Murder*, than C-x proved himself on this Occasion : For, he lost many an *elemosinary Dinner and Supper*, and many an Hour's Sleep by it ; nor dare he have ventured out at Nights without a Guard. Yet he, *good Man*, depended on the *Composure of a good Conscience* ! So did, *Wolfey, Wilde and Walpole.*—Let me advise thee timely my *valourous Knight*, to wear a better Mask, when thy Disappointments, and the Vacancy of long-abused Privilege of Parliament oblige thee to become a *Knight of the Post* and a *Collector upon the Pad*.

HERE our *Doctor* takes another Flight, by way of short Cut, from p. 70. to 77. In which he industriously overlooks Mr. *Lucas's* Character, the Proofs of his Virtue, his Loyalty, and the Address with which he opposed and calmed an enraged Multitude, and endeavoured to bring them with him, for Peace Sake, to a Submission, to the Resolutions and Orders of the *Commons* ; by which he saved not only the Lives of C-x, *Morgan, Mansel*, &c. with some of the *Aldermen*, which was hardly to be deemed a Mercy to Men, who by living, only the better secure their own Condemnation, but that of many a LOYAL CITIZEN, for whose *Massacre*, the *Army* was reported to be ready : In these also, is set forth the patient Resignation, with which Mr. *Lucas* resolved to suffer Imprisonment, 'till he had Assurance, that he was to be denied all the common Necessaries of Life in the *Goal* ; the Guilt and Infamy of which falls on some *masked great Men*, whom *powerful and well-paid C-x* cannot defend. In these, his giving up the Election,

tion, and recommending or approving on another Candidate to the Choice of the Citizens are set forth, beyond the Power of C-x to pervert. But all these are to be pass'd over in Silence, for Fear of bringing Truth to Light! — However, the *Doctor*, with *Modesty* peculiar to his ill-fated Face, wrests the last Circumstance to his baneful Purposes; and endeavours to insinuate, p. 39. 40. That a *Candidate approved or recommended* by Mr. *Lucas*, or in the *Interest* of *Lucas*, or formerly in *Friendship* with him, was *not illegible* a Member of Parliament! — Sure these Positions require no Rhetoric to expose them to the Contempt of every impartial and judicious Reader! — Yet upon no better Principles, than a bare *Suspicion* of an Intimacy between Mr. *La Touche* and Mr. *Lucas*, was the former to be expelled the House of Commons, as the latter was expelled and declared an *Enemy* to his Country! — Let this and the *Irish* Lord Chief Justice *Jefferies* II.'s Charge to the *Grand Juries* be considered, and it cannot fail of bringing this Thought of POPE's to View;

*Your Plea is good; but still I say beware!
Laws explain'd by Men—So have a care:
It stands on Record, that in RICHARD's Times,
A Man was hang'd for very honest Rhimes, **

I HAVE with Patience, I fear, superior to that of my Reader, followed our accurate Examiner, and traced him through many dark Labyrinths, and artful Subterfuges, nay, borne his many daring Insults to Truth, Order, Decency, and common Sense; and yet, I have not done with the *Doctor*. I now find myself at the latter End of the 40th p. where he sets out upon a Defence of Part of his Works, even that, from which he borrows his apt *Motto* for his motly Paper. He says, the Author of the *Critical Review*, p. 80, *enters upon an Examination of this Pamphlet; which, he adds, affords many Instances of the Examiner's Disingenuity, &c.* Whether this arises from Forgetfulness or a strong Propensity to Falsehood, let those who best know our Examiner determine. Here he skips over three or four Pages, with his usual Ease and Agility; because they shew

* Sir R——d C-x II. would have *Lucas* punished for a very good Crime. Crit. Review.

shew C-x's Disingenuity and Malevolence in a true Light, and an evident Contradiction of the above Position, p. 82, and afford a full Vindication of Mr. Lucas from the following pitiful Asperſion in p. 41. In this, he endeavours to cavil at an Assertion in the Review, p. 80, that the Letter to the chief Magistrate, &c. could not have been published, the Day following Mr. Lucas's Accuſation, had not, that and the Proceedings, for which it apologizes, been concerted before they were made public. This however the modest Examiner denies.——How then come he by the good Intelligence he proves to have had, when he published his Antidotes? In the first of which p. 11, He says, *He ought to be expelled the Instant he takes his Place.* In his second, p. 6, He says, *it is to be hoped the honest Audience, deluded by this Incendiary, will recover their Senses, and throw off their Enchantment before the Middle of next October.* In his fourth, p. 16, He has this remarkable Passage, after reciting several Knaves and Impostures, particularly the pretended Prince of Passau who fled, as C-x commonly came in, and went out of Town, on a Sunday;—*Perhaps before November be past, We may hear of such another Escape; unless the King's Bench or the Serjeant-at-Arms have a sharp Look-out.*——Surely these and many such like Passages in the Speeches and Writings of Sir R——d, as well as in other Circumstances, that might be recited, prove these Proceedings to have been concerted before the 17th of October, or C-x a Conjuror.

FROM p. 80, he strides to p. 85, for his usual Reasons for such Flights. And here, he labours to point a Reflection on the L——L———, how justly, let his E——— and the World judge. The Paragraph he quotes for this Purpose is from Lucas's DEDICATION of the City Charter to the KING, p. xxxiv. “As he, who injures
“his Neighbour, or the Public, within the Law, or under
“its Colour, or Sanction, is the worst and most dangerous
“Villain; so, he, who is intrusted with any Branch of the
“Administration of the State, and neglects or abuses his
“Office, is the worst and most dangerous Enemy to the
“KING and to HIS PEOPLE.”——What has this to say to that good L. L———? Or, could any Body, above the Degree of an hireling Wretch, enraged with Disappointment of the promised Preferment for his Prostitution, presume to find any Expressions of Censure in this most just Sentence suited to the Character of that most amiable Nobleman?

man?—Who gives the *worst* Treatment to the *best* of V-ce R-y's, C-x or Lucas, let the impartial World determine.

THE *Examiner*, with his usual Regard to Truth and Justice, strides again over three or four Pages more of his Subject, because they held a Glass, in which he must have seen a Figure, that galled his callous Conscience; then labours with his matchless Effrontery, to pervert and blacken an inoffensive figurative Sentence, which stands sufficiently vindicated in the *Review*, by only stating it fairly. After venting much Choler and more Invectives and Scurrility upon that Occasion, the *Examiner* flies from p. 89, to 114, because he could not bear to see Mr. Lucas's Innocency, his Loyalty and public Spirit, with the Violence, Injustice, Cruelty and Tyranny of his unparalleled Prosecution, set forth in the proper Colours and in a Light as just and unquestionable, as distressful and melancholy, which must at once have brought to C-x's View, the *Wickedness* and *Tyranny* of his Master, the *Scurrility* and *Corruption* of his *Confederates* and *Associates*, whether *Commons*, *Secretaries*, *Judges*, *Lord Mayors*, *Sheriffs*, or *Grand-Juries*, with the *superlative Virulence* and *Iniquity* of his own unnatural Heart.

As it seems morally impossible for this *worthy Knight* to do any thing that is fair and just; so has he hardly quoted a single Paragraph, or recited any one Passage with Candour. And to shew his Regard to the Uniformity of his Character, here he takes another Fragment for an Handle, to rail at, not a Quotation to investigate Truth and Justice. In order to justify myself, as well as the *undone Exile*, I must beg the Reader's Patience to look over the entire Paragraph, from whence this Fragment is torn, which I have distinguished from the rest, by double inverted Commas. The whole Paragraph stands thus. *Critical Review*, p. 113.

' WAS ever Persecution known equal to this, in any free Country?—Who can form a worse Idea of the *Spanish Inquisition*, than of the *I-sh*?—If this Man's Writings be so extremely criminal, how come the *Ministry* and *Magistracy* so supine as to let them run on unpunished, for Years?—Why were they not nipt in the Bud?' "The *Dedication* to the King, was presented and published the Beginning of *June* last; but, "no Crime, no Fault, was found in it, 'till *October* last"

‘ And even now, no Crime can, by Law, be made out in it; yet, the Author is treated with less Regard to *Justice* and *Mercy*, to the *common Rights* of a Subject, than if he were a *notorious Murderer, Traitor, or Rebel*: Such would have *indifferent Sheriffs, Juries and Judges*, all which he is denied. And all this without the least Form of Duty or Respect to HIS MAJESTY, to whom this Dedication is made! This poor Man, as he himself expresses it, in his modest, elegant and sensible Address to the Lord Lieutenant, *has appealed to Cæsar: Shall Cæsar’s Servants obstruct his Appeal’s coming before the Throne, and even punish him for appealing!* — Now, in what Part can this Man of Malignity attack the Sense or Truth of this Paragraph? He would insinuate, that the Charter and Dedication being returned, not transmitted to the King, by the Lords Justices, was a Condemnation of the Whole. But, their Excellencies, neither publicly, nor privately, when Mr. Lucas waited on them severally, so much as hinted at a Fault in either. They had no Intercourse with his Majesty, but thro’ the Lord Lieutenant, and they, it seems, are but a Sort of Deputies to him; so that the sending it to him could not be hoped to be attended with any useful Consequences †. Moreover, let it be observed, that there is scarcely a Principle or Sentiment in this *Dedication*, that is not set forth as strongly, tho’ not as fully, in the *Complaints of Dublin*, presented to the Lord Lieutenant in *December 1747*. For which the Author was applauded by those that now censure him for the same Doctrine.

THEN the *Examiner* informs us, what we saw properly exposed in some of the public Papers, *that the Printer was carried before the Lord Chief Justice, gave his Information, and was bound by Recognizance to appear the next Term. But, before that Time, he accompanied Lucas in his Flight.*

MR. *Esdall*, the Printer, was at Noon-Day hauled by a *Sub-Sheriff, a Tipstaff, and some Constables*, before the Lord Chief Justice *Marley*, and unawares, by artful Questions and dreadful Menaces of Imprisonment, &c. forced to give Answers to some subtil Interrogatories, and to sign a Paper, which afterwards appeared to be a Recognizance, binding him to appear next Term, agreeable to the new Method in *Ireland*, to prosecute, or criminate himself. Is this to be looked on as a *Censure* of the *Author*, who was

† See the *Review*, p. 42.

never spoke to by his Lordship on the Occasion? Or, as a *Condemnation* of the *Dedication*? As for *adversary Writers*, they did indeed attempt to malign, *not to expose*, the Paper. *Surgeon C x*, for Instance, calls it *disaffected, affrontive, insolent, and almost treasonable*. But his saying so, does not prove it to be such. Then it is worthy of Observation, that the *Attorney General*, whose Knowledge and Probity as a Legislator and a Lawyer have stood the utmost Test, and who was *commanded* by the *L—d L —t*, and solicited by the Court of *King's Bench* to prosecute Mr. *Lucas*, can find nothing criminal in this *Dedication*, as he has declared, and as appears by its not being included in his *Information* annexed. And therefore, I have doubled the *Affurance*, with which the *Examiner* is pleased to charge me in the *Review*, and further repeat, that *no Fault was found in it*, from the first Day of Publication to this. But, on the contrary, that it received the Approbation of some of the *wisest and best* of Men, and was censured only by such *Knaves or Fools*, as found themselves deservedly lashed at and exposed in that Paper, and such, as the Author seems, in p. xxxv, xxxvi, to have foreseen, would be galled and cavil at that loyal and dutiful Remonstrance. And, as for Mr. *Esdall's* accompanying Mr. *Lucas*, in his *Flight*, it is notoriously false: For neither of them saw or knew any Thing of each other, 'till they met in *England*; the Truth of which, Mr. *Esdall* asserts, who may be easily found, as he is now closely confin'd in *Newgate*, in *Dublin*, by the good C—— *C. Justice* J——, who refuses to admit him to Bail, and threatens committing his Wife and Children, in order to extort a *self-criminating* Confession from him. *Gazetteer*, May 11th.

If Volumes were wrote upon this Subject, the Spirit of the *p—l—m—t—y Faction* in I——d, of *Surgeon C x* and his *Master*, in particular, could not be made more manifest than this *skipping Examiner* makes it himself, in his 45th, 46th, 47th, and 48th Pages. From these, it is plain, that Mr. *Lucas* was not the only Person struck at; but, that Mr. *La Touche* was from the Beginning intended to be, and in the End actually was, right or wrong, involved in *Lucas's* insinuated Guilt. *Lucas* is loaded with all the Infamy, that Malignity and Rage can devise; he is, as far as bare Assertions and pompous blackening Words can reach, charged with every Crime that can deform human Nature; in short, he is, tho' by *slandrous, false and scandalous* Tongues only, called a *desperate, disaffected, nay, a rebel-*

lious and traiterous Incendiary, an Enemy to his Country; and tho' not a single Point of this is, has been, or can be possibly proved; but on the contrary, that he has ever been a diligent, laborious, sober, regular Man, in all his private and public Occupations; tho' no Man has, or can prove himself *better affected* to the KING and CONSTITUTIONS of these Realms, and consequently, a *truer Friend to his Country*; yet, has not he alone been disabled from being chosen to serve his Country in a higher Station, and stigmatized and expelled, ruined and undone in his Family and Fortune; but, Mr. *La Touche*, upon a bare Surmise, a groundless Suspicion of his being in Intimacy, and connected in Interest with Mr. *Lucas*, was expelled the House! And this, *Surgeon G-x, the Collector of Cork*, says, is the Method of *preserving the Freedom of Elections!*

THE Truth of the Affair, which this *State Surgeon* covers over with Falsehood and Artifice, is this: The *Citizens of Dublin*, were made well acquainted with the legal Constitution, and the present State of their Country and their City, and saw the only Means or Prospect of reclaiming or preserving the one or the other, was by electing, upon just Principles, the Persons in all Respects best qualified to serve the Community. The *Candidates*, for the vacant Seats, were two *Aldermen* and four or five *Citizens*; the People were soon able to discover, that the Nation was well nigh undone by some *great Managers*, as the City had been compleatly ruined by the *Aldermen*. And moreover, it was evident, that neither of these two *Aldermen* could write or speak a single Sentence of Sense or common *English*, above an, *How d' ye, or, My Service to you*. It was therefore natural for them to chuse two of those, of whose Ability and Integrity, they had already made Proof: These were, Mr. *Lucas* and Mr. *La Touche*; and these the *Citizens* would have chosen, had not the horrid Hand of *Corruption* and *Tyranny* intersered. In Spight to all the direct and indirect *Influence*, I might have said, the *Compulsion* and *Force* of the *Great*, one of them was chosen upon the same Principles that the other would have been, could he have stood it. But, he was expelled by the *lawless Sway* of the *Faction*, as before recit-d; I suppose, *G-x* will say, to *preserve the Purity and Freedom of Elections*; and to *prove the Prudence, Wisdom and Resolution of the Commons of I——d!* or rather of the *illicit Power and sinister Influence of him and his Master!* — *Excellent Pair!*

IN the 48th p. the *good Doctor* begins to grow a little more tractable; and treats a Fact, which happened to be misrepresented, in Terms only, by one of our Correspondents, with more Moderation and Decency than he ever before shewed a Man, behind his Back and at a Distance. This is the Account of the Gentlemen, who, in the *Review*, are said to have made an *actual Secession*. He quickly lays hold on this Lapse, and would rest the Truth of the whole Work upon this Assertion; which he does not, as usual, pronounce a *Lie*, but gently calls it an *arrant Fable*. So far as this, I confess the Relation erroneous; that our Correspondent mistook the Term, and upon seeing the Members counted, and the *fifty three Negatives* going out, called it, a *Secession*, which it was not in Strictness, if any of them went back into the House, as it is confessed some did. Thus, this implacable and irreconcilable Antagonist or Adversary, may see, that a Friend to Truth, is ever ready to make every just Concession, let its Enemies make what Handle of it they can.

As for his Controversy about the Print of Mr. *Lucas*, I do not think it to any useful Purpose to enter upon it; as, related either Way, it shews the Malignity of Mr. *Lucas's* Persecutors: To do all imaginable Justice to whom, it ought to be confessed, that they were, in some Respects, *merciful*, that they did not pass an Act or a *Vote* to assassinate the Children, and to exterminate the very Name of *Lucas*, or to make it as penal to bear that Name, as it is hateful and infamous to go under that of a Sir S——? C——ke, or a Sir R——d C——x; tho', when the C——ns, under their *great Commander*, had the Honour of making *Lucas's* helpless, innocent Infants, *Orphans*, it would not have been much more inhuman to have sentenced or *voted* them to *Slaughter*.

I NOW beg the Reader's Attention to the last Charge, of which *Surgeon C-x* attempts to acquit his loyal H——e of C——ns, p. 51, that of taking upon them (regardless of the *first* and *second Estate* of the KING and the LORDS, and according to *Poyning's* Law, so often celebrated by the *Cork-Surgeon*, of the *Privy-Council* of Great-Britain, which now makes a Part of the *Irish* Legislature) to pass *Votes* to *curtail* or *restrain* the Power and Progress of the *Common Law*.——The *Examiner* vouchsafes to confess the Facts in the mean to be true; but that they are abated of their Rigour by some particular Circumstances. That
is,

is, the *Clergy* are prohibited suing for *Tythe Agistment*—— But, says he, *their Lawyers and Attorneys are not mentioned*—— And the Person called Lord *Cl——ty* is prohibited suing for his Estate in *Ireland*. But, says Surgeon *C-x*, *his Lawyers and Attorneys are included in the Prohibition only by Construction*—— Who does not honour this *ingenuous Examiner* for these his subtil and refined Evasions !—— But, his *Worship* would in all Likelihood have skip'd over his Charge, as usual, were it not to point two *Sarcasms* as false, as blunt, at Mr. *Lucas*. The first is a most infamous, false and wicked Charge, as I am properly authorised to inform Sir *R——d C-x* and the World ; viz. That Mr. *Lucas*, in one of his public Harangues declared the established *Clergy to be the Drones of the Nation, and that he hoped to live to see them plucked from their UNHALLOWED SANCTUARIES, and dragged thro' the Streets*, p. 52—— These are such impious Expressions as are not to be charged on any Man of the least Sense of Religion or Morality, and what I assert from undeniable Authority, Mr. *Lucas* never said, even of *C-x* or *M——l*, or any other of the most worthless *Placemen* or *Pensioners*, whom alone he always looked upon as the *Drones* of the People. As for the *Clergy*, it is probable he was so blind as not to be able to discover much of the *indelible Character* among them, or too obstinate to worship *Prunella* or *Lawn* ; but he always treated them as he did the *Commons* or *Aldermen* ; he revered and honoured the good, and contemned and exposed the *scandalous* and *wicked*. And, I am very confident it will be found, that the *Clergy* treated him as the *Commons* or *Aldermen* did : For, all those that knew his Principles and Motives properly, and were sensible, honest, free and independant, became early, and still continue his firm and unalterable Friends ; while those who would not, could not, or dare not open their Eyes, or their Ears, but paid implicit Obedience and servile Reverence to Power, regardless of the eternal Rules of Virtue, pure Religion, genuine Liberty and true Loyalty, and of the Dignity of their Functions, distinguished themselves by enveighing privately, and prostituting their Pulpits by preaching publicly against him. Sure every good Man is sorry there should be a Majority on this black Side ! The reverend and learned Doctor *H——y E——n* spoke the Spirit of this Class of his Brethren at the late Election. When he was going upon the Hustings, some of the
Citizens,

Citizens, at Court called the *Mob*, cried, *make Room for the worthy Doctor ; he is coming to give his Vote to support the Cause of Truth and Liberty.*—— “ You lie, you lie, you Blockheads, quoth the Doctor, I am come to vote for the *Aldermen*.”

You'll find, if once the *Monarch* acts the *Monk*,
Or *Cobler*-like, the *Doctor* will be drunk ;
Worth makes the *Man*, *Want* of it a *Fellow* ;
The rest is all but *Leather* or *Prunella*.

POPE.

THE second Charge is relating to the Person called Lord Cl——ty. The *Examiner* asks p. 52, “ But which
“ of his Adversaries would produce against him, (*i. e.*
“ *Lucas*) more glaring Evidence of the Rottenness of his
“ political Principles, than this *Critical Review* has ex-
“ posed in the respective Treatment of a Person descend-
“ ed from a Race of *Irish Traitors*, and who was expressly
“ excepted out of the *Act of Indemnity*, following the late
“ horrid Rebellion ? Is there any Sense or Decency, in
“ calling an Estate, which was legally forfeited, and pur-
“ chased by *Protestants*, under a *British Act of Parlia-*
“ *ment*, that Nobleman's Estate ? ”—— Sure of all
Men living, Sir R——d C——x, should be the last in re-
flecting the *Sins of the Fathers* upon the *Children* ; because
no Man is more deeply involved in that sort of Guilt than
he, tho' he charges it as one of Mr. *Lucas's* Crimes, p. 56.
He knows that were not some few original *Papers* de-
stroyed, his ill-gotten consuming *Patrimony* would have been
forfeited with the *Life* of that truly amiable good Man, as
he calls his *Grandfather*. But, this Descendant of *Irish*
Traitors, as he calls him, was born in *England* and edu-
cated a *Protestant*. And, during his Father's Life, he was
paid all the Respect due to the eldest Son of an Earl, stiled,
Lord *Muskerry*, and bore a Commission under the Crown.
Upon his Father's Death, he had the same Right to his
Titles ; and he had the Opinions of the best Lawyers in
England and *Ireland*, that he could not have been included
in the *Attainder* or *Forfeiture* of his Father. He went to
Ireland to take the Benefit of the Law ; to sue for his Fa-
ther's Estate. If there had been any Statute or Common
Law or Equity against his Claim, it was easy to shew it and
put him at once to Shame and Silence. But, it appear-
ed

Clancarty

ed that his Demands were *legal* and equitable; that his *Estate* was indeed in the Hands of *Protestants*; but, as the Law makes no religious Distinction of Persons in the Determination of Matters of Right, there was no way left to foil the *Plaintiff*, and to stop his Proceedings, and to secure these Possessions, but by Violence. Therefore, not a *new Law* was made by the Ascent and Consent of the *King, Lords and Commons*, which could not justly be obtained; but, a Vote of the *Commons* was pass'd, to stop all Proceedings in Law and Equity. The Author of the *Critical Review*, declares, p. 117, that he argues, *neither for the Clergy, nor for his Lordship, but for the common Rights of Men, under the Law.*—Was this Man allowed the common Rights of a Man? No; he was robbed of them most shamefully, most wickedly. And, if he has since turn'd out a *Defserter, a Traitor, or a Rebel*, it is hardly to be wondered at, and every considerate Man will see, the Foundation of these Crimes were laid by the *Commons of Ireland*. “Our Constitution, says the NOBLE PATRIOT often before recited, is a Government of LAWS, not of Persons: Allegiance and Protection are Obligations that cannot subsist separately; when the one fails, the other falls of Course.”—It is no Matter to the Aggrieved, from what Quarter the Grievances spring; whether from *King, Lords or Commons*, jointly or severally, the Mischief is the same. What Incentive to *Allegiance, Affection or Loyalty* to any Government, is left a Man, when he is not permitted to enjoy any Benefit of the *Laws* of the Country. What Inducement is left to *such* a Man, to stand in Defence of *such* a Government, of *such* a Country? All Parts of the World must become a-like to him, who is denied the common Right and Privilege of a Subject at Home. A *despotic Monarch* can hurt him no more than a *despotic Democracy*. And he must have uncommon patriot Virtues, who would not, to obtain his Right, or to gratify a pass'd, tho' a private, Resentment, risque the Peace and Safety of the Whole. As for this Lord *Classen*, as he is called, I know nothing of his Person, his Character, or his Family; no, not so much as his Name. But, if he has since become an Enemy to his Country, as I hear is charged, I know not how justly, upon him, tho' I shall heartily blame him for it, when I am assur'd it is true, yet, I must still think him not near so culpable as the *Commons of Ireland*: For, I believe it is no unreasonable Presumption, that had this Man been allowed the

the Benefit of the Law, were he but admitted to try his Right by the ordinary Course of Law, he might have continued as good a Subject—as Sir *R—* and *C—*; at least, there would have been a better Stake, better Security for the *Alligiance* of the one, than there is for that of the other, even with the Title of *Collector of Cork*. Had this unfortunate Nobleman been allowed the Protection of the Law, or permitted to use it in the Recovery of his *Property*, he would hardly have exchanged that, with the full Enjoyment of *British Liberty*, for *Poverty* and *Slavery* in a strange Land.— But in *Ireland*,

*Men grow great from their Revenue spent,
And fly from Bailiffs into Parliament.*

YOUNG.

FROM Circumstances of this kind it is, that *Surgeon C—* takes upon him to prove Mr. *Lucas's* Propensity to justify all the *Rebellions* in *Ireland*; how justly, let all true honest WHIGGS and sound REVOLUTIONISTS determine.

BUT, however the *Collector* may plume himself upon his imagined Confutation of these Points, and upon the Defence of the most wise, just, and august *House of Commons*, which he offers against the Charge of abusing their Power and Privilege to the Injury of the Subject and the Subversion of Laws, it is certain many incontestable Proofs of the Truth and Justice of the Charge may be produced from their *Journals*; whence, however partially they be entered, it will appear, that not only private Persons have often been robbed of their Property and Liberty, but even that *Sheriffs*, *Justices of Peace*, *Juries* and *Inquests* have fallen under the Censure, and have suffered extremely and illegally under the Power, of a *Long-standing* and combined *House of Commons*. The Detail of these intollerable Abuses would make a Volume; I shall therefore, confine myself at present only to one remarkable Instance.

A GENTLEMAN purchased a considerable Estate on which there was a Borough, in the sad Situation of most of the Boroughs in that Kingdom, without a resident Magistrate, or Burgesses within the Franchises, or many Miles thereof, tho' the Charter absolutely requires their Residence. Against certain of these disqualified Burgesses, the Gentleman moved for an *Information* in the King's Bench; against granting which, the Case of *Dublin*, wherein the same

L

Judges

Judges refused an Information, was cited as a President, which we learn prompted Mr. *Lucas* to publish his *Complaints of Dublin*. The Information was granted; and every Point of Law appeared so strongly and evidently in favour of the Gentleman, that the Burgesſes muſt have been ouſted in a Term or two, by the ordinary Courſe of Law. By this time the Parliament met, which ſoon concerted Meaſures to obſtruct the Progreſs of Juſtice and Law: *Heads of a Bill* were fram'd by the *Heads of the ruling Faction in the COMMONS*, under the plauſible Pretext of amending an *Act for the better regulating Elections of Members to ſerve in PARLIAMENT*, in which a Clause was inſerted to ſilence this Suiter, by enacting, *That no ſuch Aldermen or Burgeſſes ſhall be ouſted of any ſuch Franchiſes, or be any ways ſued, proſecuted or moleſted for Non-Reſiſtence, &c.* The Gentleman offered a Petition to the Houſe againſt this Clause, ſhewing the many Hardſhips and Inconveniencies attending it, and praying to be heard by his Lawyers at the Bar of the Houſe; but this, tho' a Petition of *common Right*, which by *Right*, ſhould have been heard and granted, was peremptorily rejected, and the Bill paſſ'd. Who cannot ſee, that by the ſame Means, the *Four-Courts* may be rendered abſolutely uſeleſs? It is but engaging ſometimes *one*, or at moſt the Majority of *four or five Managers of I——d*, they fix their *Faction*, and if a *Vote* be not reckoned ſufficient, why it is but paſſing a *Bill* or a *Clause* in a *Bill* to ſtop the whole Progreſs of Juſtice and Law.— Thus the People are *cheated* by the *Name*, and *enslaved* under the *Form*, of PARLIAMENTS; while the fell *Tyrant, Faction*, in a *long-ſtanding, corrupt PARLIAMENT*, rules all with a *moſt arbitrary and deſpotic Sway*! —“ But it “ is a gracious Piece of the Cabal of *Tyranny* to deceive “ the People with the *Shadows, Fantaſms, and Names of “ Liberty*,” ſays the great HARRINGTON.

THUS far, I have endeavour'd to trace this *ſubtil, malignant Cauiſt* thro' all the puzzling Mazes of his *Perverſeneſs and Sophiſtry*, and now I come to a *Concluſion* of a Piece with the reſt of the irregular Performance. In this, he takes upon him to give not only the *Genealogy and Hiſtory* of Mr. *Lucas* from his Birth, but to point out his Character and preſent Circumſtances and Actions. And if he be as much miſtaken in the former as in the latter, it is eaſy to perceive, that as little Regard is to be paid this *illuſtrious*

trious Baronet, as an Historian, as we have already demonstrated to be due to him, as a polemic Writer or a Politician.

As for Mr. *Lucas's* Family and private Character, I leave them to be set forth or vindicated as they deserve by those that know them. I can only say, as to the first, that he never was known to claim any Honour or Merit from his Family, nor in any Sort to boast of his Pedigree, tho' he is well known to be descended from a Race of Ancestors well worthy of the public Regard. In this Respect, he may be allow'd to bear some Resemblance of *CICERO's* Disposition, *who prefer'd being the Head or Founder of a little Family, to being deemed a dependent Branch of the greatest.* As to the second, his private Character, if he was not virtuous and religious, he was a very deep Hypocrite; because he bore the outward Appearance of Morality and Religion; and whatever his Vices might have been, of which as a Man, he cannot be supposed quite free, they were done so secretly, that his worst Enemies could never say worse of him than *C-x's* does, *insinuate Crimes without being able to offer Proof, Cause, or Grounds*; while they are all forc'd to confess him diligent and laborious in his Profession, faithful and honest in the Discharge of all the Offices of Society, that came to his Lot; and cannot charge him with any Degree of Intimacy, or ever keeping Company thro' Choice, with any Person of an immoral Character of either Sex, or of any Intersourse with Persons suspected of Disaffection to the Government. But, I shall drop this Subject, as foreign to the Purpose, and no more enquire whether Mr. *Lucas* was indeed a *Clodius* or a *Cato*. Time will bring that Truth to Light; here let me only remark upon some more of the *Examiner's* groundless Aspersions of a public Nature.

IN p. 55, he says, the *Contests between the Commons and Aldermen of Dublin ended in a Reference to the late Recorder, who gave an Opinion clearly against the former.* Now, let us see the Weight of this *boasted* Opinion of a Gentleman, whose *Speech* in Parliament against Mr. *Lucas* was lately published under the Title of, *the Honest Man's SPEECH*. This Gentleman was long deemed in the popular Interest; his Character is slightly glanced at in the *Review*, p. 65. We shall say no more of it here, than that the *Commons* paid him the Compliment of consulting him upon their Case, and would have retained him their Law-

yer. He wisely and justly declined it, saying, *That he was a Servant of the City, and if it had the Misfortune to be divided, he would not join with one Part against the other; that he would not therefore, be concerned for the Commons against the Aldermen, nor for the Aldermen against the Commons; but, if both joined and desired his Opinion as a Lawyer and their Recorder, he would give it freely and indifferently.* — This the Commons applauded, and moved that he should be consulted; to which the Aldermen consented, and soon after the Opinion was produc'd. But, in that very Assembly, it was proved by Mr. Lucas, at once to the Satisfaction and Surprize of the Sheriffs and Commons, that the Recorder was most grossly mistaken in the whole Matter, that he did not recite one Charter or Record fairly or justly, and that his Inference and Conclusions of Course were erroneous. The Opinion thus dissected was soon after published in a Pamphlet intitled, *Divelina Libera*, which remains unanswered to this Day. After this, when the Suit was brought into the King's Bench, the Recorder, the Honest Man, regardless of his Promise to the Commons, appeared at the Head of the Band of Lawyers for the Aldermen, against the Commons and Citizens; where several new Mistakes or false Assertions were proved upon him in the Face of a partial Court, by Mr. Lucas, of whom, let this serve to explain Mr. Stannard's late Treatment.

In the same p. the Examiner asserts, that the Prime-Serjeant and Attorney-General delivered clear Opinions, in Favour of the Aldermen. What Subterfuge C—x takes here, I cannot conceive. Now, whether there be a titular Prime-Serjeant and Attorney-General in Ireland, to whom C—x and his Tory Aldermen had Recourse, I cannot take upon me to say; but, must suspect it, as I presume no Man dare libel the worthy Gentlemen who then did, and now do, fill these Stations, Mr. Malone and Mr. Caulfield, with saying, they gave Opinions in Favour of the Aldermen, and at the same Time, and in the self-same Case, gave Opinions in Favour of the Commons: The Truth of the latter appears from the Opinions of these Gentlemen being published in the Proceedings of the Sheriffs and Commons, and afterwards by their pleading for them at the Bar with just Zeal and Vehemence, against these very Aldermen, and against the Frowns of an insolent and corrupt Court. These

are Facts, too well known to be shaken by C—x, with his abandoned Faction of Prostitutes, or their shameless and remorseless *Master*.

ENOUGH sure has been said to shew this *Examination* with its *Author* and *Procurer*, in a true Light, to every honest, disinterested and dispassionate Reader ; to such, more would be but tedious, and to the unfair, self-concerned or prejudiced, it would probably answer no desirable Purpose. However, somewhat yet remains to be said on the last Paragraph, which we judge proper to postpone, to give Way to the hopeful Issue of a little *Irish Seneſcal*, Grandson of the memorable *Irish Sacheverell*, and now rising upon his worthy Grandfather's Principles reversed. This mishapen Cub was, by the *Court*, wisely father'd upon the *Attorney-General* and ordered to bare his spotless Name, as a necessary Recommendation.

THE INFORMATION.

County of the City of Dublin, }
To wit, }

BE it remembered, that S. *George Caulfeild* Esq; the Attorney-General of our Lord the now King, who for the said Lord the now King, in this Behalf, prosecutes in his proper Person, comes here in the Court of the said Lord the King, before the King himself, at the King's Courts, on the *Saturday*, in fifteen Days next, after St. *Martin*, in the same Term, and for the said Lord the King, gives the Court there to understand, and be informed, that *Charles Lucas*, late of the City of *Dublin*, in the County of the said City, *Apothecary*, being a pernicious, malicious and seditious Man, and of a depraved Mind, and wicked Disposition, and unlawfully, falsely, maliciously and seditiously intending to disturb the Peace and Tranquillity of this Realm of *Ireland*, and to bring the said Lord the now King, and his Government and Administration of Justice in this Kingdom, into Hatred, Scandal and Contempt with the liege Subjects of our said Lord the now King, and also to bring the Parliament of this Kingdom into Hatred, Scandal and Contempt with the said liege Subjects of our said Lord the now King, and to raise Jealousies and Fears, and to stir up and excite Sedition, Discord and Insurrection in the said Subjects of the said Lord the now King of this his Realm, and to bring.

to

' to effect and perfect his said wicked and malicious Machi-
 ' nations, Practices and Intentions, he the said *Charles Lu-*
 ' *cas* did, on the 25th Day of *August*, in the 22d Year of
 ' the Reign of our said Sovereign Lord *George II.* now
 ' King of *Great-Britain, France and Ireland*, Defender of
 ' the Faith, and so forth, with Force and Arms, at the City
 ' of *Dublin*, in the Parish of *St. Andrew's*, in the Ward
 ' of *St. Andrew's*, in the County of the City of *Dublin*
 ' aforesaid, wickedly, falsely, unlawfully, unjustly, mali-
 ' ciously and seditiously make, compose and write, a certain
 ' scandalous and seditious Libel, intituled, To the Free-Ci-
 ' tizens and Free-Holders of the City of *Dublin*, and then
 ' and there caused the same to be printed and published, in
 ' which Libel is contained, among other Things, a malici-
 ' ous, scandalous, false, feigned and seditious Assertion, in
 ' the Words following, to wit, *And to our peculiar Honour*
 ' *and Happiness, we* (meaning himself the said *Charles Lu-*
 ' *cas*, and the other Citizens of the City of *Dublin*,) *are the*
 ' *only Body Corporate in the Kingdom*, (meaning the
 ' Kingdom of *Ireland*,) *that have preserved our In-*
 ' *dependence in Elections.*—And in another Part of the
 ' said Libel are contained, among other Things, malicious,
 ' scandalous, false, feigned and seditious Matters and Sen-
 ' tences, in the Words following, to wit, *Let not then my*
 ' *Brethren, seeming Security beget Sloth, look about you and*
 ' *see if we*, (meaning the Subjects of the Kingdom of *Ire-*
 ' *land*.) *do not bear many too evident Marks of a declining,*
 ' *I* (meaning himself the said *Charles Lucas*) *might have*
 ' *said an enslaved State : The freest People are constantly be-*
 ' *set with sundry imminent Dangers of falling into Slavery,*
 ' *we* (meaning the Subjects of *Ireland*,) *cannot therefore be*
 ' *too vigilant, too active in preserving the Remnant of Free-*
 ' *dom left us ; since we cannot be assured this is not the very*
 ' *last Time we* (meaning the Citizens of *Dublin*,) *may be*
 ' *called together as Freemen, to chuse for ourselves a Repre-*
 ' *sentative*, (meaning a Citizen to represent the City of
 ' *Dublin*, in the Parliament of this Kingdom of *Ireland*.)
 ' —And in another Part of the same Libel are contained,
 ' among other Things, malicious, scandalous, false, feigned
 ' and seditious Matters and Sentences, in the Words follow-
 ' ing, to wit, *Was it not proposed within the Memory of*
 ' *most of the Citizens*, (meaning the Citizens of *Dublin*,)
 ' *in a fourth*, (meaning this present Parliament in this King-
 ' dom of *Ireland*,) *that the Subsidies should be granted to the*
 ' *Crown*

* Crown for 21 Years, which was carried in the Negative
 * by the single Voice (meaning Vote) of one Patriot, who
 * rode Post to save his Country, meaning the Kingdom of
 * Irèland,) and just entered the House (meaning the Cham-
 * ber where the House of Commons sit in Parliament, in
 * this Kingdom of Ireland,) Time enough to give his saving
 * Voice, (meaning Vote;) what has once happened may a-
 * gain, I (meaning himself the said Charles Lucas,) cou'd
 * say more, but this is enough to shew you (meaning the Ci-
 * tizens of Dublin,) what we have already suffered by the
 * Corruption or Supiness of our Commons, (meaning the
 * Members of the House of Commons in the Parliament of
 * this Kingdom of Ireland,) and what we are still to dread
 * from those Quarters, (meaning the said House of Com-
 * mons) and to prompt you, (meaning the Citizens of Dub-
 * lin,) to the necessary Prudence and Caution, as well as
 * Freedom in your Choice, (meaning the Choice of a Citizen
 * to represent the said City of Dublin in Parliament.)——
 * And also to fulfil, perfect and bring to Effect, his most se-
 * ditious and malicious Machinations and Intentions, he the
 * said Charles Lucas, afterwards, to wit, the 3d Day of
 * September, in the 22d Year of the Reign of our said Lord
 * the now King abovesaid, did, with Force and Arms, at
 * the City of Dublin aforesaid, in the Parish of St. Andrew's,
 * in the Ward of St. Andrew's, in the County of the City
 * of Dublin aforesaid, wickedly, falsely, unlawfully, unjust-
 * ly, maliciously and seditiously make, compose and write,
 * another scandalous and seditious Libel, intituled, A second
 * Address to the Free-Citizens and Free-Holders of the
 * City of Dublin, and then and there caused the same to be
 * printed and published, in which Libel are contained, a-
 * mong other Things, malicious, scandalous, false, feigned
 * and seditious Matters and Sentences, in the Words follow-
 * ing, to wit, *It is Time to lay Self aside, but let me first*
 * *inform you, that though I* (meaning himself the said
 * Charles Lucas,) *have publicly offered myself a Candidate,*
 * *for the Place of a Citizen to represent you* (meaning the
 * Citizens of the City of Dublin,) *in Parliament, it is*
 * *but to let you see my Intention and Desire, however weak*
 * *and insufficient you may find me,* (meaning him the said
 * Charles Lucas,) *to serve the sinking Cause of Liberty and*
 * *my Country,* (meaning this Kingdom of Ireland,) *from the*
 * *same Motive, incapable as I* (meaning him the said Charles
 * Lucas,) *am of the Task, if the Citizens of Dublin com-*
 * *manded*

' manded me (meaning himself the said Charles Lucas) on
 ' any Emergency, to lead an Army (meaning an Army of
 ' Soldiers,) for them, (meaning the said Citizens of Dub-
 ' lin,) I (meaning him the said Charles Lucas,) should cer-
 ' tainly obey them, their (meaning the said Citizens of Dub-
 ' lin,) free Choice shall ever determine me, (meaning himself
 ' the said Charles Lucas,) in all Matters.—And also, to
 ' fulfil, perfect and bring to Effect, his most wicked, sediti-
 ' ous and malicious Machinations and Intentions, he the said
 ' Charles Lucas, afterwards, to wit, the 22d Day of Sep-
 ' tember, in the said 22d Year of the Reign of our Lord the
 ' now King aforesaid, did, with Force and Arms, at the
 ' City of Dublin aforesaid, in the Parish of St. Andrew's,
 ' in the Ward of St. Andrew's, in the County of the City
 ' of Dublin aforesaid, wickedly, falsely, unlawfully, unjust-
 ' ly, maliciously and seditiously make, compose and write,
 ' another scandalous and seditious Libel, intituled, A fourth
 ' Address to the Free-Citizens and Free-Holders of the City
 ' of Dublin, and then and there caused the same to be print-
 ' ed and published, in which Libel are contained, among
 ' other Things, malicious, scandalous, false, feigned and
 ' seditious Matters and Sentences, in the Words following,
 ' to wit, *Since the Bulk of the Citizens of Dublin want but*
 ' *this Branch of useful Knowledge,* (meaning the Knowledge
 ' of the political Constitution and Government of the King-
 ' dom of Ireland,) *to make them vis with, nay, out-shine*
 ' *all the Cities of these Kingdoms,* (meaning the Kingdoms
 ' of Great-Britain and Ireland,) *in exerting the Spirit of*
 ' *Liberty, by Force and Fraud, too long suppressed among*
 ' *them, the chief, the sole Contest among us, my beloved, my*
 ' *honour'd Brethren, should be, who should first lay the Con-*
 ' *stitution of our Country* (meaning the Realm of Ireland,)
 ' *open to our View, and explain the Powers and Preroga-*
 ' *tives of those entrusted to govern, and the Freedom and*
 ' *Privileges of those to be govern'd: When these are fully*
 ' *known, your* (meaning the Citizens of Dublin,) *steady*
 ' *Virtue cannot fail in restraining the one, and supporting*
 ' *the other, by proper Mears and Bounds: The Standard of*
 ' *Liberty must then be raised in your City,* (meaning the
 ' City of Dublin,) *and it can never be in the Power of Ty-*
 ' *ranny or Artifice to pull it down, while such Numbers of*
 ' *well disciplined Freemen* (meaning the Free-Citizens of the
 ' City of Dublin,) *are voluntarily enlisted under the glorious*
 ' *Banner.*—And to fulfil, perfect and bring to Effect,
 ' his

his most wicked and seditious Intentions and Machinations,
 and to justify the several horrid and bloody and unnatural
 Insurrections and Rebellions, from Time to Time, raised
 in this Kingdom, by Papists and other Traitors, he the
 said *Charles Lucas*, afterwards, to wit, the 20th Day of
 January, in the 22d Year of the Reign of our Lord the
 now King aforesaid, did, with Force and Arms, at the
 City of *Dublin* aforesaid, in the Parish of *St. Andrew's*,
 in the Ward of *St. Andrew's*, in the County of the City
 of *Dublin* aforesaid, wickedly, falsely, unlawfully, unjust-
 ly, maliciously, scandalously and seditiously make, com-
 pose and write, another scandalous and seditious Libel, in-
 titled, *A tenth Address to the Free-Citizens and Free-*
Holders of the City of Dublin, and then and there caused
 the same to be printed and published, in which Libel are
 contained, among other Things, malicious, scandalous,
 false, feigned and seditious Matters and Sentences, in the
 Words following, to wit, *But it probably was then as well*
known, as it must now be confess'd, that there was no ge-
neral Rebellion in Ireland, since the first British Invasion,
that was not raised or fomented by the Oppression, Insti-
gation, evil Influence or Connivance of the English Gover-
nors, let the World hence judge, whether from these, any
Handle may be taken to tyrannize over all Classes of Men
in this Kingdom, (meaning the Kingdom of Ireland,) in-
discriminately.—And further to fulfil, perfect and bring
 to Effect, his said most wicked and seditious Machinati-
 ons, Purposes and Intentions, he the said *Charles Lucas*,
 afterwards, to wit, the 7th Day of *February*, in the said
 22d Year of the Reign of our Lord the now King above-
 said, did, with Force and Arms, at the City of *Dublin*
 aforesaid, in the Parish of *St. Andrew's*, in the Ward of
St. Andrew's, in the County of the City of *Dublin* aforesaid,
 wickedly, falsely, unlawfully, unjustly, maliciously
 and seditiously make, compose and write, another scanda-
 lous and seditious Libel, intituled, *An eleventh Address to*
the Free-Citizens and Free-Holders of the City of Dub-
lin, and then and there caused the same to be published, in
 which Libel are contained, among other Things, malici-
 ous, scandalous, false, feigned and seditious Matters and
 Sentences, in the Words following, to wit, *We bear no-*
thing more generally and justly censured by all sensible and
free Englishmen, than the Treachery and Barbarity
practised

• practised by the Spaniards, upon the Natives of Mexico,
 • in the Conquest of that Country Thus Men, insensible of the
 • Beams in their own Eyes, discover Motes in the Eyes of
 • their Neighbours ! Strange ! that Men who well knew the
 • Value of Liberty, were sensible of its being an Inheritance
 • to which all the Sons of Adam, were Co-heirs ; and
 • who claimed and enjoyed all the Advantages thereof in their
 • Country, as their peculiar Birth-Right ; should think
 • of invading the Rights of others, who did not interfere
 • with them, or that they should think Tyranny intollerable
 • from any Hands but theirs, when it must be more grievous
 • and distressing from British than any others ; yet, not-
 • withstanding, with Shame and Grief I (meaning himself
 • the said Charles Lucas) tell it, the Mexicans were never
 • used worse by the barbarous Spaniards, than the poor
 • Irish (meaning the King's Subjects of this Realm of Ire-
 • land) were for some Centuries by the English Governors,
 • (meaning the King's Subjects of England)——And in
 • another Part of the said Lible are contained among
 • other Things, malicious, scandalous, false, feigned and
 • seditious Matters and Sentences, in the Words following,
 • to wit, Thus the poor Irish (meaning the Subjects of this
 • Kingdom of Ireland) were upon all Occasions treated worse
 • than any Christian Nation treats her open Enemies, or
 • as common Out-Laws, they (meaning the said Subjects
 • of Ireland) are in many Charters and Statutes called Irish
 • Enemies to the Crown, tho' if ever they proved such it
 • must be confessed they (meaning the said Irish) were im-
 • pelled to it by Oppression and Tyranny.——And in
 • another Part of the said Lible are contained, among other
 • Things, malicious, scandalous, false, feigned and sedi-
 • tious Matters and Sentences in the Words following,
 • to wit, And all this when all sensible Englishmen must
 • confess that no Civil War or Rebellion was ever raised
 • in Ireland (meaning this Kingdom of Ireland) since the
 • British Invasion, but by the Oppression and through the
 • Encouragement and Connivance of the English Governors,
 • (meaning the King's Lords Lieutenants, Lords Deputies
 • or Lords Justices, or other Chief Governors of this
 • Kingdom, at the respective Times of such Rebellions
 • in this Kingdom.)——And in another Part of the
 • same Lible are contained, among other Things, malici-
 • ous

ous, scandalous, false, feigned and seditious Matters and Sentences, in the Words following, to wit, *Now, my best beloved Brethren, you (meaning the Citizens of Dublin) have seen a rough Sketch of the political State of your Country, (meaning the Constitution and Government of this Realm of Ireland) in which you (meaning the Citizens of Dublin) must have seen its present greatest Grievances, the impending Dangers of Dissolution to which it is exposed, (most seditiously and wickedly meaning that the political Constitution and Government of this Kingdom of Ireland, is in great Danger of being dissolved) and learned the Means by which alone these Grievances may be redress'd, and the Constitution (meaning the political Constitution and Government of this Realm of Ireland) restored and secured, in manifest Contempt of our said Lord the King, and of his Laws of this his Realm of Ireland, with an Intention to incite, move and procure Sedition, Ill-Will, Distrusts, Jealousies, Fears and Discord between our said Lord the King, and his Subjects of this Realm of Ireland, and among his said Subjects themselves, and to the evil and pernicious Example of all others in the like Case offending, and against the Peace of our said Lord the now King, his Crown and Dignity, and soforth, whereof the same Attorney-General of the said Lord the now King, for the said Lord the now King, prays Advice of the Court here in the Premises and due Process of Law in this Behalf to be made against the said Charles Lucas, to answer the said Lord the King aforesaid in the Premises and soforth, for the King.'*

As of Michaelmas Term in the 23^d
Year of Geo. II. King, and soforth.

BOWDEN, Attorney.

S. G—— C——

I SHALL not trouble the Reader with any further Animadversions on this extraordinary Proceeding, than to recommend it to his Consideration how, consonant it is to the Sense and Intention of two Statutes of the 25th and 42^d of the great EDWARD III. by which it is expressly provided, *That for preventing Mischiefs done by FALSE ACCUSERS, none shall be put to answer, unless it be by Indict-*

ment or Presentment of good and lawful People of the Neighbourhood, where such Deeds be done. Then surely, if this modern Method be pursued, this great Law becomes obsolete, and Grand-Juries are abolished. And, there can now be no Difficulty in cutting off the most inoffensive and innocent Person alive: A little *Law-Sophistry* in an *Information* will serve to criminate any Man, that reads aloud or repeats some Texts of HOLY WRIT. Mr. Lucas, in his *twentieth Address*, quotes several Passages of Scripture, which a *Marshal* or a *Tisdal*, or even a C—x or a *Robinson* could, by a few *Innuendoes* and some *blackening Epithets* readily pervert into *Sedition* or *Treason*. For instance; *The whole Head is sick, and the whole Heart faint. From the Soal of the Foot, even unto the Head, there is no Soundness in it, but Wounds and Bruises and putrifying Sores. — How is the once-faithful City become an Harlot! It was full of Judgment, Righteousness lodged in it; but now Murderers! — Thy Rulers are rebellious, and Companions of Thieves: Every one loveth Gifts and followeth after Rewards. — Is there one of the Faction, from the Head to the Foot, from the Task-master-general to C—x, that is not struck with these Sentences, as much as the royal Adulterer was, when the holy Prophet pronounced, Thou art the Man? — If Proceedings of this kind be repeated with Impunity, who will wonder at finding, under some future Administration, an Information brought against the SACRED SCRIPTURE, and at seeing it censured as a Libel upon the Government, burnt by the Hands of the common Hangman? — But, to return to our Examiner. —*

In this last Paragraph, Sir R——d labours with all his Diligence to oblige his Master, by proving Mr. Lucas a *Jacobite* and an *Enemy* to the present Establishment. This is an old Trick, that has been play'd over and over in *Ireland*, upon Men of Fortune; but, this I believe, is the first Instance of attempting to drive a Man by Force from his Allegiance, who had not an Estate to forfeit. Here from Lucas's Poverty, one might expect some Security to him: For, had he had an Estate, it is more than probable some of the rebellious or lawless Rulers, Associates of Thieves or Robbers, Lovers of Gifts or Followers of Rewards, would have charged him with high Treason,

son, and upon *as good Evidence*, as he was lately found an *Enemy to his Country*, and by *as just and legal a Trial*, have convicted him of that *Crime*, and confiscated his *Effects*. But, this unfortunate Man's Persecutors have made his Destruction as necessary for them; as if they were to succeed to an Estate by his Death: For, their wise Conduct has reduced them to this Alternative: If *Lucas* be real, *old Whig*, and an innocent or well-meaning Man, they are as great *Fools*, as the blundering *Irish Parliament*, that made the Loss of *one* of the Criminal's *Ears* the Penalty for *every Repetition* of the Offence; or as great *Villains*, as ever murdered an innocent Man and his Family, or betrayed the Liberties of their Country. Therefore, they must not stop at proscribing and undoing the unhappy *Lucas* and exposing his numerous, *orphaned*, helpless, innocent Infants to Beggary and Slavery, but they must destroy the Life or Reputation of the wretched Refugee! ——— Unparalleled Cruelty! ——— I cannot prevent their murdering the Man: in this present Circumstances, it may be doubtful whether or no saving his Life would be a Mercy; but, I shall endeavour to do Justice to his Fame.

THE Ways and Means, by which this poor Man was banished his Country, are sufficiently set forth in the *Critical Review*. It is not therefore necessary to trouble the Reader with a Recital. Here, we mean only to shew, that he has not, since his Exile, led a Life, that can give his Persecutors the least Colour to surmise him, what they, in horrid Justification of themselves, are endeavouring to represent him, an *Enemy to his Country*, or one, *who courts the Countenance of the Dissaffected, every where, justly despairing of the Favour of any, who are Friends to our present happy Constitution*, as charged in the *Examination*, p. 61.

THIS unhappy Man was torn from the Bosom of his bleeding Country, parted from his mourning Family and Friends, and forced into *Exile*, the 16th of *October*, 1749. And, tho' he has already suffered such Penalties, such Grievances, as are not to be warranted by any Principle of Law, Justice, Reason, good Policy, or common Humanity, he is yet to find no *Assylum*, but is, it seems, to be persecuted and hunted out of his Majesty's Dominions, as he was robbed of the

the Benefit of the Laws! He is to be *out lawed* next Term! — What can all this be for? It can be done with none other View, than to try, to verify their Sentence, if it be but *ex post Facto*, to give this unfortunate *Refugee*, like others, an Hatred and Dislike to a Government, under which he cannot obtain the *Protection* of the *Laws*, for his *Liberty* or *Property*, and to drive him by Force from his *Allegiance*. — Would to GOD! that all the like Projects of the open and secret Enemies of our Constitution, may prove alike abortive, as this nefarious Scheme has hitherto done!

DISTRUST and Suspicion of their Integrity or Loyalty, has often drove many honest and well-affected, but weak, Men, to the contrary Extremes. — What may not then be dreaded from such Inhumanity, such lawless Violence and Oppression, as has been practised upon this innocent, this honest and most loyal Subject, without leaving him the least Prospect of Redress, or even Redemption? And yet, his Behaviour under these melancholy and shocking Circumstances prove the Excellency of his Principles, and his undaunted Resolution to maintain them, beyond the Reach of the utmost Malice and Detraction of his most potent and wicked Enemies.

HIS MISFORTUNES have indeed broke his Constitution, and impaired his bodily Health so far, that, since he came to *England*, he has often been reduced to the Verge of the Grave, and has never pass'd a single Day, (I might have said an Hour,) free from Pain; yet, the few Friends and Physicians, that have, thro' pure Humanity, visited him in the different Parts of this Kingdom, in which he has hitherto sojourn'd, testify, that his Mind is, and amidst the utmost Distress has continued, strong, firm and unmoved.

HE has been courteously treated by some Men of Distinction, who would pass in the World for *Patriots*: Some of these have made him actual Tenders of such Favours, as few Men in his oppressed Circumstances would refuse; and have advised him to Measures, which must in all Probability have extricated him out of his Troubles and Exile; but, when he found, that these could not be accepted or observed, consistently with his Principles of Morality, Liberty and Loyalty, he rejected and opposed them, with such invincible Fortitude, as exposed him to new Enmity. And, I will be bold to say, that this Man's greatest Misfortune, or
at

at least the Continuance of his present Troubles, are owing to his being neither of *Paul* or of *Cephas*, of no Party or Faction, that he has yet discovered, having hitherto been so unfortunate as to meet with none agreeable to his Principles, real and true CONSTITUTIONISTS, without Regard to Name, Family, or private Interest; for, such alone are with him deemed *Patriots*.——Thus it is, that Mr. *Lucas* aggravates his Guilt,——in the Eyes of *Cox* and his *Crew*, and for this it is, that he is probably doom'd to Destruction, in this World, tho' so evidently far from fulfilling the Character, *Cox* is pleased, or ordered to draw for the *Exile*.——Hapless Picture of our Times!

BUT, why should I attempt to represent Mr. *Lucas's* Case, as unhappy, unfortunate or melancholy?——To a Mind like his, it must surely be so much the Reverse, that he would not exchange Stations and Circumstances with any of the *modern Heroes*, at least, of his own Country. Adversity is at once the School and Test of Virtue: For, according to that shining Honour and Ornament to his Country and his Rank, the great Lord SHAFTSBURY, “Had Goodness never met with Opposition, nor Merit lain under a Cloud, where had been the Trial, Victory or Crown of Virtue? Where had the Virtues had their Theatre? Or whence their Names? Where had been Temperance or Self-denial? Where Patience, Meekness, Magnanimity? Whence have these their Being? What Merit, except from Hardship? What Virtue, without a Conflict?”——Not very remote from these, are the Sentiments of one of our greatest Poets, which we beg Leave to apply, tho' it puts us under the Necessity, in some Sense, of comparing the *Small* with the *GREAT*. “Think, says Mr. *Pope*, of TULLY, BACON, and CLARENDON; is it not the latter, the disgraced, Part of their Lives, which you must envy, and in which you would chuse to have lived? To shine abroad and to Heaven, ought to be the Business and the Glory of your present Situation. Remember, it was at such a Time, that the greatest Lights of Antiquity dazled and blazed the most, in their Retreat, in their Exile, or in their Death: But, why do I talk of dazling or blazing? It was then they did Good, that they gave Light, and that they became Guides to Mankind.”

I WOULD

I WOULD not however be thought by these or any other Applications, to minister to the Vanity of Mr. *Lucas*; there is nothing I detest more. I do not pretend to set him up as an Original. And, I think it a sufficient Honour to him, and at the same Time, a full Extenuation of any Crime to him imputed, that he neither said, nor did, any Thing that has not been said and done before him, with great and lasting Applause, by PYM, HAMPDEN, SYDNEY, RUSSELL, KING, LOCKE, MOLYNEAUX, MOLESWORTH, and many other great and celebrated Patriots, with whom, especially the latter, it is Mr. *Lucas*'s greatest Glory to co-operate and to agree in moral and political Principles: So that whoever condemns the *one*, must arraign the *other*. With such *Allies*, who would not wish to stand, and dare to fall?— Here, the patriot Sentiments of our illustrious Countryman, Mr. GORDAN, present themselves;—"Who would not rather be a CICERO, even in Exile, than a *Clodius*, his Enemy, tho' triumphing over that virtuous Roman? An ALGERNOON SIDNEY, sentenced to die for the everlasting Principles of Truth and Liberty, than a *Jefferies*, infamously exalted in the Tribunal of Justice, and pronouncing that wicked Sentence?" I shall not say, the unfortunate *Irish* are blest'd with a CICERO or a SIDNEY; but, C-x and M-l-y daily shew how far they are curs'd with a *Clodius* and a *Jefferies*. To those, with whom the last recited Sentiments of Virtue and public Spirit have due Weight, Mr. *Lucas*, tho' exposed to all the Calamities of this Life, will rather appear the Object of Envy, than Pity. And I dare affirm, if Mr. *Lucas* was to be offered his Choice, the Place and Station of any, or all of his Persecutors put together, or his present Circumstances, he has his Option: For, who would not rather in a low and humble Station, have acquitted his Conscience in the Discharge of all the social Duties, have contended for the Restoration and Support of the Rights and Liberties of the Subjects, and the general Good of the best System of civil Government in the World, against all the infamous Tyrants, abandoned Slaves and other Profligates, that have disgraced the State, tho', in so doing, he should, by the oppressive Hand of lawless Power, be plunged into the deepest Adversity and Distress, than to hold the highest Place of Power, Profit and Honour in a Nation, in such a Manner, as to countenance and encourage every Sort of Immorality,

Immorality, Profaneness, Lewdness and Prostitution in both Sexes; to subvert the common Principles of Right and Law; to overturn the Constitution, and to substitute a *military* for a civil Government; to extinguish the true Spirit of Liberty and Patriotism, and to suppress the Idea of genuine Loyalty; to oppress and plunder the innocent and worthy, and to reward with Places, Pensions and Titles, the most disloyal and perfidious of Subjects, the worst of Criminals, and the most worthless of Men; to authorize public Violence and Injustice, and to be deaf to the Complaints of the injured; to live in all Respects beneath the Character and Dignity of the Station; to perpetrate every public Vice that might gratify ill-guided Ambition or sordid Avarice, and to affect every private Vice, tho' beyond his Atchievement, that might gratify an impotent Lust, to the Ruin of infant Fame and Chastity? — Who can stand the Comparison? — The one must for ever, and upon all Occasions, be loved, admired and revered, while any Sense of Virtue and Liberty, or any Traces of our Government subsist; whilst the other must be *despised in Life*, and in *Death forgot*; will in public, become a *By-word*, the Scorn and Reproach of the Multitude, and in the Height of his Pomp and Power, will be *hissed and booed at, cursed and contemned* to his Face, by every sensible and free Man; and in private, will only secure common Regard, while he is able to pay his servile Mercenaries and Prostitutes.

LET who will for *Lucas* unenvied enjoy the latter Estate; while he in humble Obscurity, in Poverty, in Banishment, exults and triumphs in the *heart felt Happiness that dwells with Virtue*, and is able of a Truth to say, to the KING and CONSTITUTION of his Country, with the honest Heathen; “Oppress’d by a Combination of my Enemies, and the Imputation of false Crimes; since no Place is left here to Truth and my Innocence; to the immortal Gods, I appeal, that towards you, CÆSAR, I have lived with most sincere Faith.” — GORDON’S Tacit.

SINCE then, this most loyal Subject, this persecuted Patriot’s Appeal is not permitted to reach CÆSAR’S Hands, it is hoped, his Appeal to Heaven, will soon rid him of all worldly Care. Then, we may say to *Lucas’s* Persecutors, as *Paterculus* tells us, was said to a Roman Tyrant, upon a somewhat similar Occasion; — “Thou hast done nothing, MARC ANTHONY! thou hast done nothing, by setting a Price on that divine and illustrious Head, and,

“ by a detestable Reward, procuring the Death of so great
 “ a Preserver of the Common-Wealth. Thou hast snatch’d
 “ from him a troublesome Being, a declining Age, a Life
 “ more miserable under thy Dominion, than Death itself;
 “ but, so far from diminishing the Glory of his Deeds,
 “ thou hast increased them: He lives, and will in the Me-
 “ mory of all Ages, while thou art curs’d for thy cruel Act
 “ against him.”

Middle-Temple,
May 15th, 1750.

F I N I S.

4 AP 54

E R R A T A.

P. 11, l. 10, for Principals, read Principles.

P. 21, l. 14, for *Crimnial*, read *Criminal*.

P. 65, l. 37, for Serious, read Series.

P. 85, l. 15, for bare, read bear.